REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,280.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1875.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R. ASIATIC SOCIETY 183

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

Three Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second do. ..... „ 2 8
Third do. ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

The Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.....Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

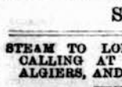
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S S. "JAVA," 1,460 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. WITHE, as above from Kurrachee on THURSDAY, the 26th August. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Java is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The Kurrachee Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August, and on SATURDAY, the 21st idem with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th July 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander F. M. Stanton, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 26th August 1875.

	Sept. 1875.		
Leaves BOMBAY	26	Leaves Negapatam	8
„ Ratnagherry (Kalladavie Bay)	27	„ Madras	9
„ Carwar	28	„ Coconada	12
„ Mangalore	29	„ Vizagapatam	13
„ Tellicherry	31	„ Nimlchel	13
„ Alleppee	1	„ Calingapatam	14
„ Tuticorin	3	„ Gopalpore	14
„ Colombo	4	„ Chittoo Point	15
„ Galle	5	Arrives CALCUTTA	17

Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Aleheen, Padang and Mulmein Islands, to be forwarded by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), in Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. G. Stevenson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st August 1875, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 25th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY GENOA, and on the 1st on the 24th, *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Exclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	36	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSYRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
EUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.
ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,
Bombay, 1st January 1875.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—The Barque CLARA, Captain Middleton, having arrived from LONDON, under GENERAL AVERAGE, CONSIGNEES of CARGO are REQUESTED to SIGN the GENERAL AVERAGE BOND, and to PAY a DEPOSIT of 2½ per cent. on the value of their GOODS, on account of GENERAL AVERAGE EXPENSES, to the Undersigned, who thereupon will grant DELIVERY ORDERS on the presentation of BILLS of LADING.

Consignees are further requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS and no CLAIMS will be ENTERTAINED after the SHIP'S DEPARTURE.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents Barque Clara.

Bombay, 17th August 1875.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, on a moderate scale.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	August.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott...	3777	800	27th—Southampton.
				Sept.
THIBET	C. H. Eastley ...	2593	400	3rd—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE...	A. Parish	3763	600	10th—Southampton.
TABRIAN	A. H. Johnson.	2333	400	17th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward.	3742	600	24th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

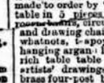
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th August 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 23rd August 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



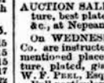
THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG, (1,584 tons, and 250 H. P.), Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, 20th August 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 12th August, 1875. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 21st August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam-ship NUBIA, 2,026 Tons, and 450 H. P., will be despatched as above calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 14th August 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

MONTHLY SAILINGS BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as undernoted, and will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	From GLASGOW, Saturday.	LIVERPOOL, Saturday.	BOMBAY, Friday.
MACEDONIA.	...	...	10th Sept.
TRINACRIA.....	7th Aug.	14th Aug.	9th Oct.
EUROPA.....	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
INDIA.....	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	8th Dec.
MACEDONIA ...	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	29th Dec.

If inducement offers more frequent sailings will be arranged. All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool. Sucz.

FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS.....	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of very and Colored Piece Goods, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A Grey Arab Horse, 6 years old
An Invalid Minister Brougham
An Office Shigram

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French-polished Household Furniture, best Plateware by "Gold mith's Alliance," rich Pc celainware by "H. Greene & Son," handsome rich, cut Glassware, a Rosewood Piano by Soundy & Co., compass 6 octaves, a first-class Harmonium by Alexander Phaeton by "Baker," a Pair of well-matched Carriage Horses, a Selection of valuable Library, choice and rare Plants, Wines, Linen, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 25th, and THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of C. W. Hawkins, Esq., deceased, the same comprises a very handsome set of glassware for 36 persons, rich dinner, breakfast, coffee and dessert services by "Henry Greene & Son," an oakwood plate chest complete for 36 persons by "Goldsmith's Alliance," made to order, superior anti-Stanhope's and &c., handsome season'd blackwood French-polished furniture made to order by "Deschamps & Co." such a set of dining table in 3 pcs., sideboard, sideboard, whatnote, dining-room chairs, circular, card, pie, and writing tables, easy, pedicin and drawing chairs, tete-a-tete couch, centre ottoman, corner ottomans, 3 pcs. easy chairs, 3 couches, 3 sofas, 3-light hanging argand lamps, a first-rate musical box playing 12 tunes, rich table table ornaments, first-rate chrome-tith graphs, and beautiful drawings in gilt frames, English hat-stands, English brass four-post bedstead, camp cots, dressing washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes presses, chest of drawers, a first-rate iron safe by J. & W. Main & Co., kitchen articles, garden utensils, choice and rare plants, a selection of valuable library, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A first-class English built Seaboge's Mail Phaeton by "Barker," built to order, nearly new.

A pair of handsome well-matched black and chestnut carriage Horses.

Set of brass-mounted double harness, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household Furniture, best plated, glass and porcelain ware, Carriages, Horses &c., at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household Furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, &c., the property of W. F. Pritt, Esquire.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

20 cases superior Pale Sherry by "Livingston and Niven."

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st August 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN FORBES STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable landed property viz:—

All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house (now separated into two distinct portions adjoining each other) thereon standing with the appurtenances in the occupation of Messrs. Rogers & Co., Chemists, situate in the Sub-district of Fort on the South side of Forbes Street containing by admeasurement thirteen hundred and forty square yards be the same a little more or less registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 5 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 9 Forbes Street and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East side thereof by a Lane or Street called Baker Lane, on or towards the West side thereof by a Lane or Street called Rope Walk Lane on or towards the North side thereof by Forbes Street, aforesaid and on or towar s the South side thereof by property belonging to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Baronet.

The vacant portion of the ground contains four hundred and fifty three square yards.

The House is let on lease terminating on the 31st December, 1875, but renewable for 3 years to Messrs. Rogers & Co. at a month hly rental of Rs. 500, exclusive of occupiers' taxes. The whole stone ure was recently rebuilt, is in thoroughly good condition and packs t roughout.

Printed conditions of sale are ready, and can be had on application.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 cases white ground prints.
2 „ „ doria checks.
2 „ book muslin.
250 doz. new patent knife sharpeners.
100 cwt. card boards.
100 reams printing papers,
4 book cases.

Girgaum back road property on the 24th August.
Bazar Gate Street property on the 25th August.
Malabar Hill properties on the 26th August.
Bengalpoora property on the 28th August.
For further particulars see *Bombay Gazette* of the 18th instant, and for conditions application may be made at the Office of the undersigned where printed particulars and conditions may be had.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

Bombay, 21st August 1875.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S BOOTS,

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parade Elastic Boots, patent or Calf	Superior in style and excellent in quality.	Finest quality we can produce.
Balmoral Boots Button Boots	25s.	35s.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS

Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Best possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satin-tte, or Mock Kid Elastic Hou e Boots 5e. 6d. and	7s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels 7s. 0d. and	9s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price net*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
102, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO SAIL FRIDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer MACEDONIA, Captain Laird, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL on the 10th September. This Steamer has superior First Class and exceptionally good Second Class accommodation, and carries a Surgeon, Stewardess and efficient staff of Stewards.

The MACEDONIA may be depended upon to make a quick passage home, and presents a good opportunity for intending passengers.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	„ 300	„ 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

THE APOLLO PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the APOLLO PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 31st August, at 3 o'clock P. M., to TRANSACT the following BUSINESS:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st July 1875, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

2nd. To appoint Directors in the places of Mr. E. M. Food, who retires by rotation, and of Mr. Nursey Girdher, deceased.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th to 31st instant, both days inclusive.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th August 1875.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of GUNGARAM PEERAJEE, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS a PETITION for ADJUDICATION in INSOLVENCY, verified by the Affidavit of JULIUS C. PHILLIPPS, of Bombay, was filed in this Honorable Court on the Twenty first day of July last, and whereas the said GUNGARAM PEERAJEE has been this day duly adjudged Insolvent under Section Nine of the Indian Insolvent Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria Chapter Twenty-one. It is ordered that all the Estate and personal ESTATE and EFFECTS of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court and that the said Insolvent do within THIRTY DAYS from THIS DATE, file in my Office a schedule in the Form in Schedule C, to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 18th day of August 1875.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 19th day of August 1875.

FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 2nd September at 3 P.M., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 31st May 1875.

2. To elect Directors in the place of Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandie, Esq., and Nursey Kessowjee, Esq., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

4. To confirm a Lease of Land from the Com; any to Kessowjee Nais, Esq., of 32,000 Square Yards for the term of 99 years from 1st August 1874, renewable at the annual rent of Rs. 1,080.

By Order of the Directors,

धरमशी पुनजाभाइ.

DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 21st instant to 4th September next inclusive.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the Court of Session of 1875 Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 10th day of September 1875, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Islands, Forts, and the Factories subordinate thereto, and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or which may hereafter be under the Protective Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of Pirates, Robbers, Pirates, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound by recognizance to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without any of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they do execute and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 14th day of August 1875, and in the thirty-eighth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

NANA MOROJEE,
Sheriff.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHOEVER gives information as to the whereabouts or death of Mr. E. ELLIOTT, Solicitor, Bombay, will receive Rs. 25. Address "A. B.," care of this Office.

WANTED BY A LADY, teaching in a Native Family, in Music, Singing, Drawing, Fancy Needlework, and the usual branches of an English education. Apply to, "L.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.—FURTHER CONSIGNMENTS of this WINE have just reached us, and may be obtained in Quarts and Pints. Apply to our GODOWN-KEEPER, Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

30th July, 1875.

THE Undersigned have received, Ex S. S. KHEDIVE, a small parcel of BASS'S BEER in Pints, bottled by their London Firm.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

Bombay, 13th August 1875.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS,

From H. and C. Balabresque, Bordeaux.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 per doz.
Vray Canon	„ 18 „
Chateau Leoville	„ 22 „
Chateau Lafite	„ 16 „

BEER.

IND COOPE & Co's. ..... Rs. 5-0 per dozen quarts.
Do. do. „ 3-0 „ pints.

STILL HOCKS,

From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 per dozen qts.
Steinwein	„ 22 „ „
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 „ „

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine articles with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

Edition of 1875.—Just issued, large 8vo, pp. 724, cloth, 8s., post free; or bound in half morocco, 10s. 6d.

THE

HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN.

By Drs. PULTE and EPPS.

Revised, with important additions, and many new remedies, by

WASHINGTON EPPS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,

Physician to the London Homœopathic Hospital.

Table of Contents:—

General Diseases—Casual Diseases—Cutaneous Diseases—Fevers—Affections of the Mind—the Head—the Eyes—the Ears—the Nose—the Face, Lips, and Jaws—the Teeth, Gums, and Mouth—the Windpipe and Chest—the Stomach and Bowels—the Urinary and Genital Organs—Diseases of Women—Treatment of Children—Anatomy and Physiology—Hygiene and Hydropathy—Materia Medica—Domestic Surgery—Medical and Surgical Appliances—Dislocations and Luxations—Fractures—Glossary—Index.

A complete Chest of Medicine (stoppered bottles), £4 4s. or £6 6s.—the larger chest has a strongly bound copy of the Physician enclosed.

JAMES EPPS & Co. Homœopathic Chemists,
170, Threadneedle Street, and 112, Piccadilly, London.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

A SOLICITOR (European preferred) disposed for an engagement at Madras, may apply by letter to "LEX," care of this Office within 31st instant.

LAW.—An experienced ENGLISH SOLICITOR and NOTARY PUBLIC desires to join a firm of English Solicitors in Bombay, or he would assist in or take the whole management of a business for a time. Address "H. L.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Bombay, 16th August 1875.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE ORPHEUS OPERETTA COMPANY.

GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE, THURSDAY, 26TH AUGUST.

For particulars see future Advertisements and Bills of the day.

PRICES.

Dress Circle..... Re. 4	Stalls..... Rs. 3
Gallery ..... „ 2	Pit ..... „ 1

Family Tickets to admit Three to Dress Circle, Rs. 10.

Plan of the Theatre at SOUNDY & Co.

ROSES! ROSES!! ROSES!!!—150 Varieties of English and French ROSE PLANTS at 8 annas each, may be had by applying to

XAVIER OLIBO,
Post Office, Jubalpur.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BYCULLA CLUB will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 21st August, 1875, at 6 P.M.

E. E. MAIDMENT,
Secretary.

Byculla Club, 20th July 1875.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of an IRON BRIDGE (with approaches) over the Tanna Creek.

Copies of Specification, Conditions and Bill of Quantities can be obtained, and Plans &c., seen at the Office of F. B. MacLaran, Esq., C. E., Assistant Engineer, Northern Konkan, at Tanna.

Date for submission of Tenders has been extended to 31st August, after which date none will be received. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Tanna, 3rd July 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SLIPS ON THE BHORE GHAUT.

NOTICE is hereby given that in consequence of Slips on the Bhore Ghaut, the Train which leaves Bombay daily at 6-50 A.M., and is due in Poona at 3 P.M., and the Train from Poona at 9 A.M., due in Bombay at 5 P.M., will not run between Khandala and Karjat until further notice.

Tickets, &c. will be issues by those Trains between Bombay and Karjat, and between Poona and Khandala only.

The other Trains by which Passengers are carried will run as usual in accordance with the published Time Tables. Through Tickets, &c. being issued. But Passengers will have to walk across the break caused by the Slips as at present; every effort being made, and every assistance given, to make this as little inconvenient as possible.

And until further notice, Fruit, Vegetables, and Perishables as well as Horses, Carriages, and Goods will not be accepted for conveyance over the Bhore Ghaut, being booked only to Karjat on the one side and to Khandala on the other side.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 13th August 1875.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE of Lieutenant Colonel WILLIAM CADELL late of the Madras Native Infantry, residing at No. 4, Buckingham Terrace Edinburgh, who died on or about the eighteenth day of January 1868, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to ROBERT BAUMBACH, Esquire, of Bombay Merchant, notice is hereby given, that all creditors of the said William Cadell are required to SEND in their CLAIMS upon his Estate to the said Administrator at the Office of Messrs. Remington and Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before the second day of August 1876, after which time the said Administrator will affirm that date proceed to DISTRIBUTE the ESTATE of the said William Cadell without reference to claims of which he shall not have had notice—Dated this second day of August 1875.

REMINGTON & Co

VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY, the 21st August at 3 P. M. to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1875, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

II. To appoint Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election, and to add to the number.

III.—To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 21st August, both days inclusive.

After the conclusion of the Business at the Extraordinary General Meeting will be held for the purpose of re-cinding Section 73 of the Articles of Association and substituting the following:—

Ten per cent. of the net profits derived from all pressing given to the Company by Shareholders shall be paid to the Shareholders giving such pressing on the declaration of a Dividend. The Directors shall decide what pressing has been given by the Shareholders, the amount payable in respect thereof and to whom, and the decision of the Directors thereon or any other matter or question, arising as to the application of this Clause, shall be final and conclusive."

By Order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th August 1875.

THE BHOWNUGGUR MILLS and PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 21st August 1875, at the registered Office of the Company, at 3 o'clock P. M., to transact the following Business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1874.

2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 21st August 1875, both days inclusive.

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 21st August 1875 at the Registered Office of the Company, at 4 o'clock P. M., when there will be submitted to the Shareholders the "Special Resolution" already circulated among them.

By Order of the Directors,
FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE OOMERAOTTEE COTTON MILLS, LIMITED.—In pursuance of a REQUISITION bearing date the 7th day of August 1875, and SIGNED by DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq., and 14 other Shareholders holding in the aggregate 102 Shares. An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at No. 5, Rampart Row, on MONDAY, the 23rd August next, at four o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of considering the following Resolutions contained in the said Requisition:—

1. That the Oomeraottee Cotton Mills, Limited, be wound up voluntarily.

2. That a Liquidator or Liquidators be appointed to carry out the Liquidation of the Company with the powers provided for by Act X. of 1866.

3. That the remuneration of the Liquidator or Liquidators be fixed at a commission of 2½ per cent. upon the Assets of the Company realised and distributed.

4. That the Liquidator or Liquidators be authorised to pay to the Agent from the Assets of the Company such a sum of money as shall be fixed by the Shareholders at the said Meeting as compensation for the loss of his appointment and in full satisfaction of all claims in respect hereof.

By Order of the Directors,
CAWASJEE JEHANGEER JUSSAWALLA,
Agent.

5, Rampart Row, 11th August 1875.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,

BEG respectfully to bring to notice that they have just received a large invoice of CASHMERE SILVER GOODS.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Gilt Tea Services complete, various patterns and shapes.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Claret Jugs, various patterns and shapes.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Claret set complete, Jug with Glasses and Tray.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Tea Cups with Saucers, with and without covers.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Army and Navy drinking Cups.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Tumblers, with and without covers, Mugs of sizes with Handles, Salvers, Napkin Rings, Vases, Scent Bottles, and very handsomely orked Bracelets.

HAMILTON & Co.,
RAMPART ROW.

CHEAP NOVELS.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, solicit the special attention of Travellers and Up-country Residents to the selection of Books now on sale at their several Establishments.

The collection comprises several Thousand Volumes of the Cheap Editions of the works of Thackeray, Dickens, Scott, Wilkie Collins, Lever, Lytton, Disraeli,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 20TH AUGUST 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed quiet but steady, sales 14,000 bales, Reuter's spot quotations showing a decline of ⅛d. in G. F. Gimned Broach and an advance of 1/16d. in Mid.-Orleans.

This morning's market opening telegram has not come in up to the time of going to press.

Yesterday's message from New York quotes Mid.-Uplands on the spot at 14½ cents per lb.; futures unchanged. The day's receipts at the ports were 300 bales against 600, making the total for six days 1,500 bales against 4,900 bales for the corresponding period last year.

With the exception of a recovery of 6d. per cwt. in the quotation for Coffee, General Produce, as advised yesterday, was unaltered.

RUPEE PAPER has fluctuated somewhat, Fours being quoted ½ and Fives and a half ½ higher, Tens and a half ½ lower. The weekly quotations for metals show no change of any kind.

The Bank of England return for the week is again of the most favourable character. The reserve of Notes has increased by £750,000 and bullion by £500,000; the proportion of the reserve to Liabilities being 54½ as against 52⅞ per cent. last week. The rate of discount on 6 months' sight Bills is now quoted at 2½ per cent., having apparently advanced ½ during the week, but in the face of a return like the above this has little significance. We can scarcely look for a reduction in the Bank rate now under any circumstances, but the position at least indicates the probability of the present level being maintained for some time to come.

Reuter reports a semi-panic on the Stock Exchange, chiefly in Turkish Securities, caused by the insurrection in Bosnia. Judging from other matters this report seems somewhat overdrawn. That Turkish Securities have collapsed will cause little surprise as they have been in a state of extreme depression for some time back, but there is nothing to indicate that other securities are affected, nor is it likely that the Stock Market can be in the state described with money so easy as it now is.

This week's P. & O. steamer from Southampton brings further remittances in Silver for Bombay to the extent of £53,000, and Reuter quotes Bar Silver in London as having risen to 56¾d., while private telegrams say 56⅝d. to ⅞d. per oz. Read together it is evident that the rise in value is due mainly to the demand for this market, the Banks being evidently desirous of transferring as much of their funds to this side as possible at present rates. With the difficulty now existing of employing money in London, there is every probability that this course will be persevered in, and for the time being we may, therefore, look for rates of STERLING EXCHANGE being rendered firmer in consequence. The result, however, must be to anticipate the advance which might otherwise be expected later on, when export business becomes brisker, and so render the market less liable to sudden fluctuations. To-day notwithstanding the rise in Silver the market has if anything been a shade easier, not so much in actual rates as in the increased disposition shown to buy. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 9¾d.	per rupee.
do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10⅛d.	"
Credits 3 "	1s. 10¼d.	"
Documents 3 "	1s. 10 5/16d.	"

On Calcutta there has been a fair amount of business doing at par for demand, and 99 5/16d. for 60 days' sight. For GOVERNMENT PAPER the demand is still very dull and we quote nominally:—Fours, Rs. 102; Fours and a half, Rs. 103; Fives a half, Rs. 108½.

The SHARE MARKET has been extremely quiet, and where any alteration is made, it is in favour of buyers. Dhurrumsey Spinning shares have declined Rs. 20, Great Eastern Rs. 10, and Jewraj Baloo Rs. 10 per share. Colaba Land and Bombay Burmah Trading Co.'s shares have also dropped Rs. 10 per share.

In COTTON a few small transactions are reported for export at previous prices, but the market may be called dull although steady. Some purchases of new Cotton for forward delivery are reported to have been made. Akote for February at Rs. 185, Hingunghat for January at Rs. 210 and Ginned Broach for February delivery at Rs. 205 per candy full pressed, but the report requires confirmation.

FREIGHTS are unaltered. There is actually no Canal steamer on the berth at present, but the Macedonia to arrive is still booking cargo at £2. The Accrington is still the only sailing ship on the berth and is quoted at £2.

PIECE GOODS are quiet but steady. On the spot there is next to nothing doing, but to arrive some considerable sales of Jacconets are reported at about the level of current quotations.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	10 p.c.	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,410 xd
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	710 xd
5,000	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,160xd.
30,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	250
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong & Shanghai Bank	210
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	125
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

PRESS COMPANIES.

125	200	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,300
200	2,000	120	50 ps	Albert Co., Kurrachee	
100	500	all	70 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co	600
250	1,000	200	00	Alfred Mills Co	1,105
180	12,000	11,000	200 p	Apollo Press Co	3,800
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	700
135	50	all	60 ps	Bhimar Company (New)	55
1,000	350	all	250 ps	Indian Press Co	330
400	250	all	8½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	90
400	1,250	all	37½ ps	Carnac Mills	900
200	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	75
500	1,880	all	175 ps	Colaba Press Co	4,200
400	1,000	all	Nil.	Dholleru P. & G. Co	200
332	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,125
180	8,500	all	Rs.200	Fort Press Co	2,100
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co	375
...	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co	375
3,125	400	320	60 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co	430
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	1,300
120	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co	565
400	750	all	100 ps	Scinde Press Co	372xd.
300	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	900
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600 nl.
350	1,000	..	100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	97

* Per share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1,250
500	2,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,750
200	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,500
180	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,105
2,400	150	150	10	Broach Mills	160
1,000	500	all	...	Colaba Spinning	800
2,000	2,000	all	100 p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,110
1,500	1,250	all	100 p.s	Fleming & S. W. Co	1,900
1,400	1,000	all	100 p.s	Great Eastern	1,055
700	1,000	all	60 p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co	930
750	1,000	all	100 p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,080
800	...	all	Nil	Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning	850
500	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	870
500	...	all	...	Madras U. Spinning	850
2,500	1,000	all	100	Manockji Petit's	1,705
1,050	1,000	all	100 ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,105
4,000	625	all	50 ps*	Oriental	655
600	250	...	...	Prince of W. Spinning	620
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	980
500	1,000	1,250	31½ ps	Do. do. ¼ share.	276¼

* For share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,00	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,130
7,500	15	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	500
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.s	Mazagon Land	625
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	215

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

420	315	315	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	247 xd
420	103	103	14 s	Do. New 20 Shares	126
420	65	65	7 3	Ditto	72
420	21	21	1 1	Ditto	32
100	1,000	1,000	60	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co	1,120
218	190	192	15	Do. New Shares	220

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION

		Date L'dation.		
...	...	...	...	...
...	98	1191	...	Bank of China 1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank 1

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,850
1,000	50	all	42 p.c.	Bombay Gas Company	650
200	1,000	1,000	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co	700
800	500	300	30 ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	140xd.
2,150	200	100	8 p.	Malabar Company, Ld	95
4,000	50	all	4 p.	Mechanics' Build'g Co	23
1,000	500	all	30 p.	Preacher & Co	390
...	250	all	40 p.	Vieyard Sugar Ref. Co	27

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 14th August 1875:—

Liabilities.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	56,25,000	0	0
Public Deposits	97,78,703	1	11
Other Deposits	70,78,706	14	1
Cash Credits	3,83,564	3	2
Post Bills	9,144	7	11
Reserve Fund	4,00,000	0	0
Special Reserve Fun this	...	...	...
	Rs.	2,33,22,876	11	1

Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes at M. Office	98,32,603	13	2
Govt. Reserve,—Cash	28,48,757	3	3
Govt. Securities	38,35,574	0	0
Loans	14,40,720	5	4
Account of Credits	15,34,224	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	27,97,140	2	11
Dead Stock	2,33,802	10	6
Bills of Exchange	7,91,469	7	11
Dueby other Banks	15,10,485	0	0
	Rs.	2,33,22,875	11	1

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 14th August 1875. Open, 1,276¾ Miles.

Coaching	54,459	0 0
Merchandize	1,21,761	0 0
Electric Telegraph	718	0 0
Municipal Trains	612	8 0
Total Rs.	1,78,023	11 0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,276¾ miles. Total Rs.	2,05 308	12 9
Decrease Rs.	27,285	1 9

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. CASHMERE, 676 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Rushton. Mr. Mitchell, Condr. Hardy, Mr. Cowley and forty-seven deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Cashmere (s)	Turner	Bussorah, Aug 3.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	India (s)	Harris	Liverpool.
	Hydree	Nacoda	Calcutta.
	Avoca (s)	Forbock	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Cashmere, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Barque Futhe Shah Allum, to Cochin and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
16	Nimrod	Ringcome ..... Mauritius, July 27th.
	Edith Warren	Clarke ..... Liverpool, May 12.
	Norval	Young ..... Liverpool, May 15.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
18	Socotra (s)	.....	.....
	Star of Russia	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
16	Almora (s)	..... Calcutta.
17	Africa (s)	..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.		
16	Baghdad (s)	..... Rangoon and N. Ports.
	Almora (s)	..... London.
17	Khiva (s)	..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS—August 20.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Strathclyde s, 5 casks carbolic acid, and 1 case carbolic acid soap, Rogers and Co.
India s, 3 packages hardware, Abdoolally Meyaboy.
Wimbledon s, 12 cases sherry and 7 cases brandy, Jewanjee Eduljee's sons.

FROM LONDON.

Clara s, 127 boxes gunpowder, Aldridge, Salmon and Co.
Menzaleh s, 23 packages hardware, Sallahboy Tyabjee and Co.
Khedive s, 1 case boots, Pestonjee and sons.
Thebais s, 1 case books, Hormusjee Sorabjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assyria s, 31 cases champagne, Shapoorjee Rustomjee.

FROM SUEZ.

Avoca s, 10 cases cochineal, Finlay, Scott and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Accrington, 51 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 177 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund.

FOR NEW YORK.

Magdala, 24,107 cwts linseed, Balli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Thebais s, 243 bags pepper, and 700 bales wool, P. and O. Co.
Assyria s, 20½ cwts. pepper, S. Tyebjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Thebais s, 60 bales cotton, P. and O. Co.

FOR VENICE.

Thebais s, 171 bales cotton, P. and O. Co; 80 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Thebais s, 24 bales cotton, P and O Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Thebais s, 16 bales carpets, B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s, 17 cases Sharkins, Gewnzalijee; 25 bales twist, and 99 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 24 bales twist, Hajee Haroon Allyany; 25 bales twist, and 173 bales cotton Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 175 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 944 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 22 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Momed; 32 chests opium, N J Abraham; 31 chests opium M J Abraham; 34 chests opium, Tata and Co; 40 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 28 chests opium, Tarachund Lachmanarain; 14 chests opium, Tarachund Sheristadar; 41 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 76 bales twist, Ramdass Khimjee and Co; 6 chests opium, Khetseedass Hurmookray; 35 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 12 chests opium, Hajee Esmail Elias; 12 chests opium, Hajee Adum Esmail & Co; 24 chests opium, Soraljee Nussurwanjee; 113 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co,

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong s, 9 chests opium, Hajarcemul Goormookray; 12 chests opium, Ramchund Jachund; 20 chests opium, Mouruhey Virbhocundass; 15 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee & Co; 52 chests opium, Tarachund Setaram; 41 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 20 chests opium, Goolraj Singanee.

HIGH COURT—21ST AUGUST.

Appeal (Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

406-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—The Morarjee Goculdass S and W Co v Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

619-74—Remington, Hore and Langley—Runchordass Girdhurlall v The P and O Steam Navigation Company—Fletcher and Smith.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

Petition for Insolvency Protection under Section 305 of Act VIII of 1859. Mr. Fletcher—for pauper—Nanabhoy Ramchuder v Pandoorung Ramchunder and another.

Summary Suit.

459-75—Prescot and Winter—Rashid bin Abdool Aziz R v Nowrojee Bazonjee F.

MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

372-75—Prescot and Winter—Julia Rufina DeGa v Michael Angelo DeGa—Macfarlane and Skipsey.—Part heard.

To speak to the minutes of Decree.

144-75—A Framjee—Sutbai widow v Fazullah Kassumbhoy—J C Cama.

SHORT CAUSE.

414-75—Fletcher and Smith—Ruttonjee Byramjee v J B Barretto —Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

168-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Laljee Cutchra and others v Gassum Moosa and others—Jefferson and Payne & C —Part heard.

89-75—Mr. Murrychund—Nanabhoy Shri Trytrimbakjee v Homant Mahadeo and others—In person.

654-74—L Fletcher—Jumnadas Bhugwandas v Tullaychund Heerachund—Tyabjee and Sayani.

19-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Limited v Cargo Bhaoodeen—Shamrow Pandoorung.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 19.

Davis, Lieut.-Col., Bombay Army, on leave, from Baroda.
Keays, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—August 19.

Herschel, Captain, Bengal Royal Engineers, to rejoin, to Dehra.

August 20.

Greenhow, Surg-Major, Bengal 12th Cavalry, on sick leave, to England.
Davis, Lieut-Col, Bombay Army, on leave, to England.
Carnegy, Colonel, Bombay 21st Regt N I, on leave, to Poona.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, August 17).

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their station:—

Mr J J M M Cox, Depy Director of Revenue Settlement, Kistna, Kurnool, and Cuddapah, six weeks' privilege leave from or after the 15th inst under Section 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

The Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr A W C Stanbrough, Probationary Asst in the Forest Dept, Nellamboor, to be attached to the Annamalay Forest and to do duty under Mr C G G Dou las until further orders.

The order will take effect from the date of expiration of Mr Stanbrough's leave.

Mr G Thornhill, First Member of the Board of Revenue, resumed his seat on the afternoon of the 9th inst.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J G Thompson, Dist and Sessions Judge of Ganjam, furlough on medical certificate for two years, under Section 10 (a) with authority for proceeding thirty days, under Section 18 (a) of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr J W McMurray, Depy Collr in charge of the Treasury in the Dist of Vizagapatam, to officiate as Registrar of that Dist until further orders, with effect from the 28th May 1875.

V. Vasudeva Row, Taluq Sheristadar of Dharmavaram, in the Dist of Bellary, to be Sub-Registrar of Dharmavaram.

P. Narrain Row, Taluq Sheristadar of Peunakondah, in the same Dist, to be Sub-Registrar of Peunakondah.

Mr. J. M. Rajagopala Rau, Second Class Mag of Narayanavanam, in the Dist of North Arcot, to be Sub-Registrar of Narayanavanam.

Under Section 37 of the Code or Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872), Mr S H Wynne, Asst to the Collr and Mag of the Dist of Trichinopoly, and Arni Krishna Row, Depy Collr in the Dist of Cuddapah, are appointed to be Magts of the 1st class, and to exercise the powers conferred on Magts of that class by Notification of 1st Jany 1875.

In the Notification at page 1297 of the "Gazette" of the 27th ultimo, app inting certain Officers to be Magts of the 3rd class—For "A. Raja Rau, Sub-Mag of Narsyanavanam," Read "A R Jeya Rau, Sub-Mag of Narayanavanam."

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Revd J W Wynch, M A, subsidiary leave for one day under Section 10, b, 1, Supplement S, of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the subsidiary leave granted him in the "Gazette" of the 29th June 1875.

The Revd G English to be Chaplain of Trinity Dist, Bangalore, from the date of the Rev J T D Kidd delivering over charge.

Maj Woulfe Hay, Actg Resident of Travancore and Cochin, to be a Lay Trustee of the Church at Trevandrum, vice Dr J Sperschneider resigned.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Surg William Hanks to act as Civil Surg, Coconada, during the employment of Surg J Smith on other duty, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt R F Morris, R E, Dist Engr, Trichinopoly, having returned to duty on the 13th inst, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in the "Gazette" of the 27th ultimo is cancelled.

Mr Sub-Engr Donaghue, of the Chingleput Dist, having returned to duty on the 20th July, the unexpired portion of the leave granted him in the "Gazette" of the 13th April last is cancelled.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the General Order issued by the Gov of Bombay, No. 499, dated 25th June 1875, permitting Col R G F Henegan, R (Madras) Ar. Supt, Gun Carriage Factory, Futtyghur, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, that Officer is granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate for two years, under para. 3 of the letter from the Govt of India, dated 20th Dec 1869, published in Standing Orders by the Com-C in India No 375, dated 25th Dec 1869 and republished in Madras G O C C 18th Feb 1870, No 14, page 44.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe:—

Maj H R Mead, R (Madras) Eng Ex Eng, 2nd grade, arrived at Bombay on the 4th August 1875.

Lieut Hall, of the local corps, Maj William Hanks, in Medical charge of the 1st Regt N I., are placed at the disposal of the Public Dept.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

Cadre 2nd Light Cavalry Capt W C Clarke (Lt Col in S C) to have the position of Maj, and vice Jones, retired from the 3rd Aug 1875.

Cavalry General List—Lt (Bt Capt) Charles May Allen Morant, to be Capt, in succession to Clarke, Cadre 2nd Light Cavalry, promoted, dated 1st Aug 1875.

The undermentioned Officer has received leave to make the following app intment:—

Capt E A Bruce, Sub-Asst Comy-Genl., 3rd class, to act as Sub-Asst Comy-Genl., 1st class, during the absence on leave to Eur re of Maj G S B Hewetson, Sub-As st Comy-Genl., 1st class, or until further orders, and with effect from the 3rd Aug 1875.

The following promotion is made, subj ect to H M's approval:—

Madras Staff Corps—Lt Alexander M oCally, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the S C, to be Capt from the 6th Aug 1875.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[NO CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IN THESE SUPERS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DOUGALL—August 19th, at Commarwuttee of cholera, James Dougall, Esq., Agent of the Mofussil Company, Limited.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FOX—August 15th, at "Bellevue," Mussoorie, the wife of Michael Fox, Esq., of a son.
JONES—August 17th, at Cawnpore, the wife of Gavin Jones, Esq., of a son.
THOMPSON—August 15th, at Calcutta, the wife John Thompson, prematurely, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ROY-CHAUDHURI—HALDAR—August 14th, at Jagaddal, Babu Khirodebandra Roy-Chaudhuri, M.A., to Kamini, eldest daughter of Babu Rakhaldas Haldar.

DEATH.

WILSON—August 10th, at Peshawar, Reta Mary, the youngest child of Major C. Wilson, R A, aged 10 months 13 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1875.

THE want of interest generally evinced in the proceedings in the appeal of *Damodar Gordhan* vs. *Deoram Kanjee and others* before the Privy Council, to which we drew attention last week, may perhaps be attributed to the very scanty reports furnished by the English papers of the arguments of counsel on either side; and the absence of any allusion to the important case in the letters of London correspondents of Indian journals generally is remarkable. The further report of the case which we give this morning in our extract columns shews, though in mere outline, that a very important prerogative held and exercised in the name of the Crown by its representatives for more than a century is even at this distance of time not entirely free from the risk of being pronounced invalid. In fact, the competence of the Crown itself to hold the prerogative to cede British territory to a foreign jurisdiction is questioned; and thus that right of the Secretary of State for India and of the Governor-General which it is maintained that they derived from their predecessors, the East India Company, has come to be impugned. It may well be supposed that it must have required legal skill and penetration of no ordinary kind to have discovered at this time of day a hidden flaw threatening to invalidate a prerogative of such wide and important dimensions as the one in question. We need not recapitulate the different stages through which the case passed before it reached the Privy Council, since we have already stated the particulars in one of our issues last week. It must be borne in mind, however, that after the Bombay High Court had once rejected the contention of the appellant Damodar Gordhan, that British courts of justice had ceased to exercise jurisdiction over the village of Ghanglee together with the others after they were ceded to the Thakore of Bhownuggur, on the 1st of February 1866, by a notification published in the Bombay *Government Gazette*, a review of that decision was granted subsequently by the Court on its being shown that the cession of the aforesaid villages was made by order of the Government of India and with the sanction of the Secretary of State, and not solely by the Government of Bombay as the Court would seem to have assumed. Thus it may be observed that the High Court itself was not sure from the very first that the Secretary of State and the Governor-General were not competent to remove territory from the jurisdiction of British legal tribunals—a conclusion to which it arrived subsequently, and which has now been submitted to the judgment of the Privy Council. Indeed, as was natural under the circumstances, a contention so bold that it threatened to attaint the legality of a very important class of political acts based on the undisputed right of the Crown to cede any portion of its territories, was not accepted without much hesitation. The fact of the Court's being induced to grant a review of its judgment left but little doubt in the minds of those whose business it was to watch the progress of the case that the Court would not insist upon maintaining the incompetency of the Crown and its representatives in the Government of India to alienate territory from its own to a foreign jurisdiction. But the eloquent address of the late Mr. Anstey in the course of the investigation—Mr. Anstey appearing on the side of the respondents and arguing in favour of the view taken in the decision which was then being reviewed—soon gave a shock to the belief, and for the first time it then became apparent that the hitherto undisturbed prerogative of cession assumed by the Crown in the department of Indian administration was for a time at least in jeopardy. In an address into which Mr. Anstey would seem to have thrown much of his natural force and eloquence, he argued against what he called the self acquired authority of the Secretary of State for India and the Governor-General to make cession of territories comprised within the British dominions. We had the pleasure of hearing the great lawyer that day, and we have ever since thought it a misfortune that there is no record left to us of one of the most argumentative, sound, and eloquent speeches delivered by a lawyer in an Indian Court of Justice. With all that vehemence which he brought into play whenever he had an opportunity of fighting his life-long battle against what he considered the unwarrantable pretensions set up by Government, he impugned the cession of Ghanglee and other villages to the Chief of Bhownuggur as an act utterly unauthorised. He maintained that not one among the numerous Charters which the East India Company had received from Parliament contained aught that could put it in their power to cede any territory which had once passed into the possession of the British, and that therefore their successors in the Government of India could not have derived any such prerogative. Not even the Queen in person was possessed of it; and since it was not in the power of any but the highest authority in the British realm—namely, the Sovereign in Parliament, *to* confer such a prerogative, the assertion thereof *by* the Secretary of State and the Governor-General was an act which in the strong language of the learned counsel was stigmatised as utterly presumptuous and unwarranted. Even if such an authority were given by Parliament, he would have, he said, loudly protested against a provision which left the representatives of the Crown in India free to transfer the allegiance of a people to and their consequent right of protection from an enlightened Government like that of Great Britain to the "tyrannical rule of a semi-"barbarian" like the Thakore of Bhownuggur. As it was, however, he maintained that in the absence of any trace indicating the possession of a right of cession by the Secretary of State or the Governor-General, the transfer of Ghanglee and the other villages to the Bhownuggur jurisdiction was purely an *ultra vires* act on their part; and the learned counsel ended by threatening that in case of the High Court's sticking from the acceptance of this position as being too bold, he was prepared to fight out the point before the Privy Council and even do all in his power to have it brought before Parliament if such a step were rendered necessary for the advancement of the views he had enunciated. Whatever might have been the opinion of the learned Judges—Lloyd and Kemball, J. J.—before whom this case was argued, in their judgment delivered a few days after they agreed on this point unreservedly with Mr. Anstey. They stated that not one among the various Charters and Acts of Parliament granted to the East India Company after their territorial acquisitions were first recognized as British territory in the year 1707, went beyond entrusting the Company and the Board of Commissioners with the possession and Government of that territory. "Though it may be inferred," said they, "that the Company and Board had power "to levy war or make peace and to make treaties "with Native Princes and States in India for "guaranteeing their possessions, nowhere are "we able to find any indication of an authority "to dismember already existing British terri-"tories."

Such was the conclusion to which the main issue in the case had been brought before it was once more appealed against—this time to the Privy Council. Nor would it seem to have been much shaken by the arguments advanced against it in the course of hearing before the Council, to judge from the reports—such as they are—given by the English papers. Indeed, we find that almost the same arguments which were urged in the course of the "review" investigation here have been recapitulated before the higher tribunal. One fact which ought not to be disregarded in considering the aspect the suit has now assumed is the appearance of Mr. Forsyth, Q. C., on behalf of the respondents—that is, in opposition to the right claimed by the Indian Government. If we mistake not, Mr. Forsyth is the standing counsel to the India Office, and we have the interesting spectacle of seeing him arguing in opposition to the interests which the India Office represents in this interesting case. We of course do not find fault with the position which that learned gentleman has taken up. Rather we believe that after openly committing himself to the opinions advanced by him in the columns of the *Times* on the case about the time of its hearing in the High Court more than two years ago, he has only done what every honest lawyer ought to do. But beyond that, we find him lending the whole weight of his great legal experience and knowledge against the contention on behalf of the India Office with a force and energy which will not go without its influence being regarded in the judgment to which their Lordships will finally arrive, whatever it may be. As we anticipated last week, their Lordships have taken time to consider their judgment. We purpose reverting to this subject in an early issue in relation to some other particulars bearing on the case, which want of space does not permit of our discussing now. We may premise, however, that if their Lordships should make up their minds to confirm the decision of the lower Court, it is not unlikely that they will defer delivering their judgment until after the opening of Parliament next Session.

FOREIGN TITLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your report of the case of DeGa *vs.* DeGa, the Advocate-General is stated to have taken objection to the Court recognising Mr. DeQuadros' Portuguese title, and to style him a "Sir." I am, Sir, of the impression that the objection was a very proper one, and as Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen prohibits all her subjects from using foreign titles except by her express permission, the Court, in my humble opinion, should have upheld Mr. Advocate-General's objection, and would have thus settled the long vexing question as to the propriety of British subjects accepting and using foreign titles.—Yours, &c.

CIVIS.

INDIAN LIFE OFFICE, MEERUT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Many will be glad of your remarks in your valuable journal of the 16th instant relative to the doings of the above company. I fully endorse them all.

Several policy-holders (of whom I am one) wished to surrender their policies for reasons which I may state at another time, according to the company's new rules issued in 1874, but on enquiring at the office of the company were told it did not apply to policies effected prior to that date, and that the "fair surrender value" was a mere song!

Now, I am inclined to think that every other Life Assurance Company grants its policy-holders *the benefit of every improvement, no matter when the policies were effected*, and we would consider the older the policies the more they should be entitled to the same.

Perhaps some of your readers, versed in insurance matters, would kindly enlighten

THOSE INTERESTED.

Nagpore, 18th August.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have just received the report of the Directors of the Co-operative Society for the past 13½ months, showing a profit and loss balance carried forward of Rs. 15,912; in other words, taking the stock on hand and afloat at their valuation, nothing at all of profit, but a loss of nearly Rs. 16,000, or 20 per cent. of the capital subscribed. The actual loss is, however, still larger, as it also must include Rs. 1,500, or 5 per cent. interest of capital; total Rs. 20,500, or at the rate of upwards of Rs. 1,500 per mensem—not bad for a beginner. Considering that the Society has a first class connexion, carries on only ready cash transactions with no bad debts, no arrears of payment, and no expensive bookkeeping, this result is rather surprising, but still more so the reasons apparently given by the Directors to account for it—viz. that their constituency is too large—in fact too many for them—and the working expenses heavy, while their own and Secretaries' fees have been 5 63/64 per cent. of capital—about Rs. 640 per mensem, undoubtly well earned—and other salaries were Rs. 11,116, or 823 per mensem; total Rs. 1,460 a month. With the last remark, that the working expenses have been heavy, I can thus entirely agree, but the plea—true—that the business is too large, and the capital very nearly turned two or three times, reminds one conversely of the man who explained his inability to sell under cost price by his having "so many customers."

I am, however, not aware that the Society were under any contract or moral obligation to deliver their articles at stated times and fixed prices, or that Bombay stores purchased for competition were necessarily a losing concern, and have hitherto presumed that it was one of the duties of the management to regulate the working expenses—in fact to cut their cloth according to their stature, and any sorry to have another allusion dispelled. It was therefore with heart felt joy I met with the assertion of the Directors, "that the management of the Society requires radical re-organization"—winding it up would probably be the wisest course before the Co-operative has done for their whole capital—but regret that I cannot equally readily endorse the statement that the stores have always been of the very best quality. This has not been the case, and I have unpleasant remembrance of having received exceedingly bad cheeses, woody asparagus and very indifferent *gate de foie gras*, and in the hope that the meeting of shareholders will duly consider these points, I submit the above letter.

SHAREHOLDER.

SIMILITUDES OF LIFE IN SCENES OF NATURE.

A FRAGMENT.

(Continued from Tuesday's *Gazette*.)

But even arrives with other 'comp'animents
Than those of sprightly morn or sensual noon.
Beyond the dusky hills and winding vales,
The mighty ocean laves with purple wave
The crystal base of heaven's far spreading dome
And sends its sunlit arms, like nature's mirrors
Encas'd in rocky frames, inward amides
The jagged mountains wild, whilst all around
A strange tint soft and beauteous drawn from out
The golden clouds, which stretch like fairy fields
Across the western sky, invest each rude
Crown'd hill, each wood and mound and grassy slope,
As with a magic robe of changing sheen,
And drawn o'er rocks and mounts and peaks, that rise
Unequal 'gainst the clear horizon's verge
A wavy band of triple light compounded,
The veiled flowers un

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT LIST OF MUNICIPAL NOMINEES.

POONA, 20th August.

The Government list of Municipal nominees includes thirteen Europeans and three natives. Among the Europeans are Captain Henry, Dr. Hewlett, Dr. Joynt, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Mathew, Mr. Barnett, Mr. Donald Graham, Mr. Fogo and Captain Robinson. The decision disqualifying all but partners of firms as ratepayers obliged Mr. Oliphant to decline the nomination of Mr. Gordon, the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, who would have been nominated if qualified.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, 20th August.

An article has appeared in the *Nord*, a semi-official organ of the Russian Government, which states that Germany, Austria and Russia will not allow the re-opening of the Eastern Question, but intimates that Turkey nevertheless must seriously execute reforms.

LONDON, 19th August, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady. Fair Dhollera 4¼d.

Exchange on India	1s. 9¾d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	92
4½ do. do.	92½
5½ do. do.	98
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94⅜
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	104⅛
Bar Silver	56⅞

A semi panic exists on the Stock Exchange chiefly in Turkish Securities caused by the insurrection in Bosnia.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£15,437,500 Inc. £750,000.
Bills Discounted	£17,937,500 Dec. £250,000.
Bullion	£29,375,000 Inc. £500,000.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 20th August, 7-25 p.m.

French mail steamer Irrawaddy, from China, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Cannanore, 20th August, 4 p.m.—Weather clear. Wind N. Ther, 84.

Carwar, 20th August, 5 p.m.—Weather fine. Wind N. W. 4. Ther. 81. Bar. 29·95.

Mangalore, 20th August, 5-35 m.—Weather fine. Wind W. Ther. max. 82, min. 76. W. B. 79. Bar. 29·79.

Tuticorin, 20th August, 5 p.m.—Weather fair. Wind E. moderate. Ther. 86. Bar. 29·84.

Vingorla, 20th August, 5 p.m.—Weather clear. Wind S. W. strong. Ther. 88.

The *Rangoon Mail* states that cinchona plantations on a large scale will shortly be commenced by Government on the Karen hills near Tonghoo.

The two European passengers in the late railway accident at Kutni had, the *Englishman* states, a most miraculous escape. Their carriage was thrown on the top of another carriage, and they were pitched out on either side, the bottom and sides of the carriage simultaneously giving way, and the roof collapsing. There is a rumour that some of the bolts connecting the rails with the sleepers had been removed.

The Alpha Gold Mining Company has met with a series of disasters greater than usually befals even newly formed projects. After the machinery was got into working order, the wood was too damp to keep the boilers going; when the wood was dried, the tunnel conveying the water to the works collapsed, and when all was set right again, the engineer got fever and was obliged to leave the district. Notwithstanding these mishaps, the managers are sanguine of success.

About three weeks ago a Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court decided that consignees were not bound by the extra clauses in a bill of lading; the suit was Nicol, Fleming and Co. against the City of Carthage. On Saturday last a full Bench of the Calcutta Small Cause Court decided that there should be a new trial. The plea put in was that the extra clause in the bill of lading was written on the bill and could not escape being seen. Every consignee, it was urged, would have a grievance if the judgment of the Court were upheld. Under these circumstances the whole case will be heard over again.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times of India*, remarkable as he is for forwarding startling intelligence to his patron, has never used the telegraph to convey more wonderful information than he transmitted yesterday about Sir Richard Temple. He says:—"Sir Richard Temple has had a narrow escape from falling down a precipice at Darjeeling. His horse shied, and *his hind legs* slipped over the precipice." We sincerely trust that Sir Richard's hind legs are none the worse for their adventure. If they have been injured, doubtless a good veterinary surgeon will soon make them as sound as his forelegs.

The American editor who sent a circular to his subscribers saying that he wasn't going to publish his paper that week as he had to go and dig his potatoes has been equalled by an editor in Calcutta, who has sent a letter to the *Statesman* explaining that his magazine would not be published for a few days, "consequent on a domestic calamity." The name of the unfortunate periodical is the *National Magazine*, and when we consider that a work of such magnitude has been stopped through a domestic incident in a single family, we are tempted to reflect upon what little things may cause a national affliction.

The Rev. Mr. Beecher is reported to have announced to an audience in his church, before the jury had been discharged, that—"It don't lie with you or anybody on the face of the earth to determine my future. That is a matter that lies with me and God, and God and I against the world. However pressed I am, however I am put down, I will come up again. I do not care what people think of me. I know what I am, living or dying. I am the Lord's. I will do my work though ten thousand devils stand in my way." The chief thing to be noted in this is Mr. Beecher's modesty in mentioning himself before the Deity. Moody and Sankey's style was not very polite to human beings, and apparently the Rev. Mr. Beecher does not think it necessary to be polite, much less respectful, to his Maker.

The *Lucknow Times* publishes some interesting gossip, about the preparations to receive the Prince of Wales, which is too good to be lost. After mentioning the removal of the silver *howdah* to Calcutta "for repairs," our contemporary proceeds as follows:—"We also hear that the Viceroy's State elephant, a centenarian, which carried the Marquis of Hastings on the occasion of that Governor-General's visit to Lucknow more than half a century ago, has been brought in from the districts and is being fed up in Lucknow, preparatory to the same end. We likewise hear that Colonel Roberts, the Executive Commissariat Officer at Lucknow, will remain in charge of the office of the Deputy Commissary General, during the temporary absence of Colonel Dickens on the silver *howdah* business, in addition to his own duties."

A correspondent at Umballa of a contemporary writes as follows on 13th August:—"I regret to say that cholera has broken out in the station, several cases having occurred in the 4th Rifle Brigade, out of which some have proved fatal. 290 men of the Rifles are now encamped out of the station; one camp of 160 men are on a high mound, formerly a Sikh fort, and the other camp of 130 men at a place called Khojipore. The epidemic has not as yet broken out amongst the natives, with the exception of the three or four cases which appeared at the beginning. Several deaths have occurred amongst the European residents, but are not attributed to cholera. The wife of Captain Hogge, D.A.C.G., died last Monday through a severe attack of fever. Great precautions have been taken by the authorities to prevent the disease from spreading."

Some people at Lucknow, ignorant probably of the fate that is hanging over the Bombay Co-operative Society,—Limited,—fortunately are about to start the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Co-operative Store Association, and have issued a prospectus. The general object of this new society is stated to be "to form a Co-operative Store Association for the supply of European articles of food and liquor to the *employés* of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Company at as cheap a rate as possible under the name of The Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Co-operative Association. The working capital of the said association is to be nominally Rs. 25,000, to be raised on Debenture Bonds of Rs. 10 each, bearing interest at Rs. 7 per cent. per annum and redeemable at 3 months' notice. The issue of bonds to any one person shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum of Rs. 2,000.

An obliging correspondent at Tellicherry sends us the following remarkable item of intelligence:—"There is an old story about a clergymen leaving his parrot, squirrel, and monkey in a room together, and returning to find that a terrible tripartite fight had occurred. The feathers had been pulled from the back of the parrot, the monkey had lost pieces of flesh from various parts of his body, and the squirrel's tail had been bitten off. The parrot was perched disconsolately on the back of a chair, and upon the entrance of the clergyman, it explained in a pitiful tone, "We've had a h—ll of a time of it!" We are not informed whether the occurrence took place in our correspondent's vicinity; but if it did one of two inferences suggests itself—either that the clergyman must be in the habit of using strange language, or that he bought his parrot from a sailor.

The heavy rainfall at Madras last week appears to have cleansed the town a little, but not sufficiently to drive away cholera. The *Madras Mail* states that the disease has broken out among the Mahomedan community residing in the fourth line Beach, better known as Moothial Pettah. Four men of the Lubbay caste were on Sunday night attacked with the disease, and before the next morning had fallen victims to it. It was owing to this circumstance that a religious procession was resolved upon by the Mahomedans. From parts of the Bellary and Cuddapah districts, the disease is prevalent, and it is especially virulent at Cuddapah town, Adoni, and Tadputry. The disease has reached Coonoor, where three cases have been reported, one of which terminated fatally. At Tirtany in the North Arcot district, the disease has also broken out. In the Southern districts the epidemic seems to have exhausted itself.

A local contemporary's reporter has "interviewed" the Governor's House at Parell and published the result in nice large type. The public may never have dreamed of the possibility of Government House being cleaned out for the Prince of Wales's reception; but they will now be delighted to learn that "under the porch, along the passages, in most of the rooms, is quite a forest of scaffolding, with men perched at dizzy heights, scrubbing the panels, washing the chunam walling," &c.; that a chunam bath is being made ready for His Royal Highness; that the plumber engaged is a Mr. Brown; and that the "malees also are busy in the garden, which is beginning to assume a cheerful aspect." We are glad that Sir Philip Wodehouse has had the foresight to provide a bath for the Prince; we hope Mr. Brown will do his plumbing well; and we congratulate the garden upon its cheerful aspect, which is probably due to its knowledge of the fact that not only is the Prince coming, but that he will have a bath ready for him when he does come.

An ingenious gentleman in London has discovered an easy and excellent way of making money. When the Thames Embankment was constructed, there was a very long discussion as to the best means of making the promenade an agreeable one. After a time it was determined to plant rows of trees which it was hoped would, some few generations hence, give people some little shade as they walked in the hot July sun from Westminster to Blackfriars. But there are always mischievous youngsters in London who take no thought to the future or to future generations, and the young saplings got badly treated when the guardian policeman was absent. With a view to putting a stop to the mischief that was practised, a reward of £5 had been offered for the discovery and conviction of the offender; but an ingenious gentleman found out that the arrangement might be made a profitable thing, inasmuch as the highest fine that can be levied is £2. He therefore sent his son with the commission to wilfully damage the trees, and after giving the necessary information, pocketed the difference between the fine and the reward.

Our remarks upon the condition of the old pensioners whom circumstances compel to take their eight annas a day in India have called forth a good deal of sympathy in the Indian press, and we hope that the result will be beneficial to these unfortunate veterans. The *Indian Statesman* (Calcutta), after saying that nothing could more clearly represent the actual state of affairs than our remarks upon the subject, and our protest against these old pensioners being compelled to submit to the great hardship of receiving their pensions in a lump sum only at the end of six months, makes the following appeal:—"When, therefore, any of our readers feel inclined to shrink away in disgust from some feeble, bowed-down, and ragged *loafer*, let them pause to consider that that miserable object before them is a *pensioned veteran* who has probably helped to save the Empire in some hotly fought battle in the land of the five rivers, or still more probably struggled against fearful odds to snatch our women and children from dishonour or death. If, pondering these things, their disgust still outweighs their sympathy, let them try the experiment of living for a twelvemonth themselves, with wives and children, on an income of Rs. 20 a month, and they will perhaps confess—on consulting a looking-glass at the end of the term—that if money makes the man, it is equally true that a married veteran's pension in India makes a most disreputable looking loafer."

The annual dinners held by Scotchmen abroad afford ample proof of their love of country—and themselves. But we do not remember reading a better illustration of the confidence of Scots in the super-excellence of everything Scotch, from whisky to the sublimity of Sabbatarian morals, than a story which occurs in a book lately published in Edinburgh—"Last Leaves from the Journal of Julian Charles Young, A.M." Mr. Young was a keen observer of Scotch manners, and he confesses that on several occasions the national characteristics of the North Britons, dogmaticness and shrewdness, frequently worsted him; and we can scarcely wonder at this when we consider that Scotland produced the hero of the following entry in Mr. Young's journal:—

"*September* 3.—Sat for a considerable time with Dean Ramsay, with whom I found Lord Torphichen. The Dean was in high force, and told me more anecdotes than I can recall. One, however, I remember well. He had been talking of the nationality of his countrymen, and I had been justifying it, when he said, 'An Englishman was speaking on the same theme one day to a Scotchman. The Scotchman said, "It is not mere national pride if I say *what is a matter of fact*, viz. that my country is the finest in the world!"'

"'Well," said John Bull, "if it be the *finest*, it is not the biggest! I suppose you'll allow that England is bigger than Scotland?

"'Deed, sir," answered Sandy, 'I'll allow nae sic a thing; for if oor grand hills were rolled out as flat as England is, Scotland wad be the bigger o' the twa!'

"'Well,' retorted John Bull, 'you'll acknowledge that Shakespeare was not a Scotchman?'

"Discomfited at this home-thrust, but not disheartened, he once more replied.'

"'I'll acknowledge that Shakespeare had pairts (parts) that would justify the inference that he *was* a Scotchman.'"

We are indebted to the Ceylon *Examiner* for the following description of the method adopted by the mongoose when, in a wild state, of attacking a cobra:—The mongoose, the deadly enemy of the cobra, is a very common animal in the jungles of Ceylon, and no more exciting spectacle can be witnessed in those jungles than a fight between these born foes. Fights between a tame mongoose and a captured cobra have been witnessed in our towns when got up for purposes of observation, but in comparison with the battles in their native *habitat*, they are a mild sort of affair, where the one is forced on to the encounter seemingly much against his will, and the other takes up the defensive in a languid and spiritless way. The conditions under which a battle takes place in the jungle are much different. The mongoose fights not only from a spirit of innate enmity, but under the stimulus of a rich tit bit of snake in prospect. His first object would seem to be to prevent the snake making its escape, and this he ensures by holding his victim under something like a spell—for the very sight of a mongoose has a paralyzing effect on the snake. When once the cobra has been put under the influence of this glamour, the victory is tolerably assured, but the mongoose knows that it is not yet time to come to close quarters. He therefore keeps on circling round the cobra who, with his body coiled round under him and head erect, takes up the defensive. Challenging attack in the most provoking manner the mongoose feints and dodges, while the cobra, who is by no means a good judge of distances, strikes out at every chance, and in so doing bites the ground or spends the force of his blow on some plant near about, till fairly tired out, he offers the favourable chance for which the mongoose had been watching, when with one bound he lays hold of the neck of the cobra and crushes it within his teeth."

The actual state of the facts as to the dismissals of Europeans on the East Indian Railway from the 1st of January to June last was, according to Captain Wallace, Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, as follows: "As regards the Locomotive Department, in the early part of the half-year, when the traffic was heavy, the men who resigned or were dismissed, had to be replaced, so that the total discharges show more than the actual reductions. The goods and coal traffic is very low now, and the number of engines required to be manned is 78 less than in January last, or 243 instead of 321. There are only four native drivers. These are working the Monghir and Benares Branches, formerly worked by three Europeans. At most of the locomotive stations two or more native shunters are employed, displacing 23 Europeans in all. There are altogether 50 natives handling engines when in steam; 23 of these men were previously locomotive shed tindals, and are now doing shunters' work in addition. It is not contemplated employing native drivers on the main line, neither native shunters in large yards like Howrah and Allahabad. The number of engines now under repair in the shops is 22 less than at the end of last month, or 106 instead of 128. A large number of engines had to be brought in for repairs as soon as the famine traffic ceased, and an increase had then to be made in European and native labour. Now that these repairs are being worked off, the reductions required are necessarily larger than in previous years. The reductions in this department have been caused principally through the annual fluctuation of traffic, but it is not anticipated that at the end of the year 1875 the total reductions will at all approach those of 1874, the total discharges in that year having been 312. There are still 30 enginemen in excess, but the Locomotive Superintendent is keeping them on, hoping that the traffic may improve, and there will probably be a few more fitters to discharge as the work in the shop decreases. The actual number of men discharged this year up to date for reduction of establishment is 78. The total reductions since the 1st January, 1875, amount to 45 men."

A decision given by Sir Charles Sargent was upset on appeal a few days ago—and we publish the judgment in full this morning—by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley, in a case which is of some interest to bankers who hold money on deposit. The Agra Bank, Bombay, held some Rs. 16,000 which was deposited there by John Osborne who was an Honorary Ensign in the Bombay Army and Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance at Neemuch, where he died intestate in December 1868, leaving as his only representatives his widow and his grand-daughter, Mrs. Sarstedt. The grand-daughter took out letters of administration in June 1873, but between 1868 and 1873 the Agra Bank had paid to the widow, who was Osborne's third wife, the money in their hands. When Mrs. Sarstedt applied to the Bank for the money they refused to pay her, and when the case was heard by Sir C. Sargent he decided in favour of the Bank. The Chief Justice in an elaborate judgment, in which Mr. Justice Bayley concurred, reversed this decision and ordered the Bank to pay the whole of the costs of the suit and appeal including the expenses incurred owing to the arrest by the Bank of the husband of Mrs. Sarstedt and his deportation from Jamalpore to Bombay. The sum the Bank will have to pay will be apparently about seven or eight thousand rupees, the original sum of Rs. 16,000 having been reduced by sundry legal claims thereon, and by the payment of one-third which the grand-daughter generously allowed to the widow, claiming only two-thirds for herself. The Chief Justice said that the Bank had been guilty of such carelessness as amounts to positive negligence in not looking into the Regimental Debts' Act, 1863, which should have been their guide, as John Osborne was an Honorary Ensign in the Bombay Army. The fault the Bank committed was in paying the widow who should have taken out letters of administration, and to whom the Bank might then have legally paid the money. Instead of doing so the money was paid to the widow as representative of the deceased, and after six years had passed away the grand-daughter took out letters of administration and then claimed the money, and has succeeded in getting it. Presumably the Bank will have a claim on the widow for the money illegally paid her. Anyhow the Bank has made a mess of this business.

BOMBAY.

Stealing Leather.—Rama Lingo was convicted before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday, of having stolen a quantity of leather belonging to Mr. Rowland, and was sentenced to receive fifteen stripes.

Fighting Females.—Jaina, woman, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, with having assaulted a woman named Golabai. The offence being proved, his Worship fined the prisoner Rs. 3.

A Bad Character.—Shaik Hoosein, a reputed thief, was yesterday placed at the bar of the Girgaum Police Court, and charged with stealing a dhotur belonging to Baloo Narayan. Having pleaded guilty, he was sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

Petty Assaults.—Annajee Toolsaram and three others were fined Rs. 3 each, by Mr. W. Webb yesterday, for having assaulted Bhicoo Gunoo.—Bhawoo Babajee Sooria was fined one rupee by the same Magistrate, for having assaulted Ramchunder Madun.

Assault.—Narayen Gunnesh was yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, charged with having assaulted Bapoo Govind, and having been found guilty, was ordered by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to pay a fine of Rs. 7, or in default of so doing, to undergo ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

Money "Lifting."—Gopal Babajee was charged with this offence yesterday morning before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, and the charge having been proved by Cowasjee Rustomjee, the complainant, the prisoner was sentenced to receive four stripes at the place where the theft was committed.

False Pretences.—A Portuguese named Antone DeSouza pleaded guilty yesterday at the Fort Police Court, to a charge which was preferred against him by Jadow Huridass, of having obtained Rs. 6 from him by false pretences. His Worship, Mr. Nana Morojee, before whom the charge was heard, sent the prisoner to jail for five months.

The Port Canning Land Improvement Company.—A meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Thursday last, when the resolution put at the extraordinary general meeting held on the 29th ultimo, was confirmed—viz., that Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. be, and are hereby, appointed secretaries, treasurers and agents of this company.

Alimony.—Purshotum Narayen, having neglected for the past two months to pay to his wife Dyee, the monthly sum of Rs. 15, allowed to her as alimony by an order of the Police Court, Mr. W. Webb yesterday directed that if he did not pay her Rs. 30, the full amount due, in a reasonably time, a distress warrant should be issued and the woman's claim satisfied.

Breach of Trust.—Macken Gopal, a hamal in the employment of Messrs. Treacher & Co., was yesterday placed before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, and charged with having misapplied in breach of trust Rs. 2 in cash, the property of Messrs. Treacher & Co. which had been entrusted to him. He was found guilty and sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

Stealing Clothes.—Khrisna Bhyroo, Hassan Ebram, and Ahmed Jan Mahomed were yesterday placed before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and charged No. 1 with stealing several pieces of wearing apparel and other things, and Nos. 2 and 3 with having received the same, knowing them to be stolen. No. 2 was sent to jail for six months, and the others for three months each.

A Municipal Case.—Luximon Gungajee, a resident at Coomberwadda, was brought before Mr. Nana Morojee on Thursday last, and charged by a municipal inspector with having neglected to lime-wash his house, and effect other sanitary improvements, which he had been required to do by him. His Worship fined him one rupee, and one rupee per day until such time as the inspector's order shall be obeyed.

Extensive Frauds.—A Mussulman named Jan Mahomed was brought up at the Fort Police Court on remand yesterday, and charged with having defrauded ten Marwarees by obtaining money from them, on the security of certain "spurious silver ornaments." The case was again remanded until to-day, when the evidence of the Mint authorities as to the composition and value of the spurious articles will be given.

A Drunken Assault.—Musleen Chinia was yesterday brought before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, and charged with having, while under the influence of liquor, assaulted Shaik Ameerbux. The defendant pleaded that he was so incapacitated by drink that he did not know what he was doing at the time he committed the assult. He was however found guilty and sent to jail for six weeks.

The Boree Bunder G. I. P. R. Reading Society.—The second ordinary general meeting of the Boree Bunder G. I. P. R. Reading Society was held at the Library Room, Boree Bunder, on Tuesday, the 17th inst. Henry Conder, Esq., president, was in the chair. The report of the committees, together with the audited statements of cash and outstanding accounts, were read and unanimously adopted, and the officers and members of the committees were elected for the current year.

A Catholic Festival.—The spread of cholera among the people of Mazagon having attracted the attention of some of the most influential of the Roman Catholic residents, they have obtained subscriptions which have been devoted to the holding of a special mass, in honour of St. Sebastian, in the Cathedral at Mazagon to-morrow. The choir of the Cathedral will perform Mozart's Twelfth Mass, and the Rev. Father Athaide has kindly consented to preach.

Programme of Music to played (weather permitting) by H. M.'s 20th Regiment Bombay N. I., on the General Parade Ground, near the cricket tent, at 5-30 p.m. to-day:—

Lancers	Echoes of London	Coote.
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppe.
Valse	Wal'lieder	Kuhner.
Selection	Reminiscences of Rossini	Godfrey.
Galop	Jougleier	Zikoff.

God Save the Queen.

Illegal Possession.—Two coachmen named Rubba Jotee and Kama Laljee were yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court with having in their possession, on the 17th instant, a silk umbrella, valued Rs. 5, reasonably suspected to have been stolen. Subsequent to the arrest of the prisoners, the police officer in charge of the case ascertained that the umbrella was the property of Dr. Thomson. Evidence having been taken, prisoner No. 1 was discharged and the other was sent to jail for two months.

Stealing a Tony.—A native inhabitant of the Isle of Elephanta took illegal possession of a tony which was lying at the Carnac Bunder, some days ago, and went in it to the island, whither the police followed, and having obtained the boat, arrested our adventurous islander. When brought before the Magistrate he offered to pay all the expenses incurred by the boat-owner, a reasonable sum for the use of the boat, and a small sum over as compensation for the loss of time and the trouble to which he had been put. The defendant being a respectable man, the prosecutor consented to these terms, and withdrew the charge.

A Clever Thief.—Nussoo Fuckeera was yesterday sent to jail for two months, by Mr. Nana Morojee, under the following circumstances. The prisoner was lately discharged from one of the street-rollers on which he had been employed, and on Thursday last he sent two women to the roller telling them to carry away two baskets of coal, and that if questioned by anyone, they should say that they were bringing them away by the order of the driver of the roller. The police sepoy seeing the women with the coal, questioned them, and not being satisfied with their statements, made further enquiries which lead to the arrest and conviction of the prisoner.

The Charge laid against a Bombay Sepoy by Poonsey Puboo.—Referring to a paragraph on this case which we published yesterday, a Mr. Eduljee Cowasjee Mussaney, pleader, has written us a letter containing impertinence and statements. The impertinence it is not necessary to publish; the statements we give for what they are worth:—"Your remarks made in connection with my client's case would convey the impression on the minds of your readers that the charge laid by him against the policemen was unfounded. I have therefore to inform you that far from being unfounded it was a well grounded complaint; and the charge was withdrawn not because there was no foundation for it, but because it turned out to be entirely a case of mistaken identity. The policemen having expressed their regret to my client *in my presence* for having mistaken him on a dark night for some disreputable character, and for having thereby caused him annoyance, there was nothing left for me to do but to advise my client to withdraw from the prosecution; and the circumstances under which he was so advised were stated by me to his Worship the Senior Magistrate."

A Seedee Procession.—On Thursday night the Seedee residents of New Bengalpoora, met at the house of one of their number who is regarded as a kind of leader among them, and formed a *sundhull* procession. Several thousands of Mussulmans of all sects joined the procession as it passed slowly through the principal streets in the Mussulman town, as far as the Crawford Market, from which it returned by another route to the starting point. At intervals throughout the procession, groups of the more enthusiastic processionists made the air ring again, with the music of their tomtoms, &c. In many places the musicians were accompanied by others who kept up a mysterious series of evolutions, or danced wildly during the whole time the procession lasted. The scene as they passed through some of the old streets, with quaint projecting verandahs in front of the houses, was most picturesque. The flaring of the torches lit up the gaily coloured balconies and flashing here and there through the dense crowd of dusky faces which were everywhere visible, gave a weird appearance to the dancers as they swayed to and fro to the monotonous beat of the tomtoms. Notwithstanding the crowds which gathered to witness and take part in the procession, no disturbance of any kind took place.

Kirkee Garrison Races.—There are no starting declarations necessary for these races. Horses now entered will be declared to start unless information to the contrary be received by the Honorary Secretary before 6 p.m. on Tuesday, the 24th inst. This is an excellent rule, and one that ought to be followed in all our races, for it saves unnecessary trouble both to owners and stewards.—*Deccan Herald*.

Cholera among the Troops in Poona.—From Tuesday, the 10th, until Monday, the 16th, there had been several cases of cholera among the troops in Cantonment. On Sunday there were three fatal cases out of five seizures at Wanowrie alone. The soldiers have been removed into tents and the barracks are being thoroughly ventilated and fumigated, so we trust that there will be no return of the dreadful scourge. The native town and bazaar are remarkably free from this disease, though fever and severe colds prevail to a considerable extent. We are glad to report a better state of the public health, and we think there is every prospect of improvement now that clear bracing weather has set in to raise the spirits of the new comers, and enable them to take exercise in the open air.—*Id*.

Action for Damages.—The suit filed by Major Hill, of the 56th Regiment, against the Kurrachee Municipality for damages, will be heard next month. Mr. Leggett represents the plaintiff and Mr. Dyaram the Kurrachee Municipality. The defendants deny that they were guilty of any negligence, and dispute that the plaintiff sustained damages to the extent alleged. Further, they assert that if plaintiff has sustained any damages at all, he himself is to blame for them; also that the Municipal Commissioners cannot be held liable for damages sustained through the negligence of their servants.—*Sindian*.

STRIKE OF BOILERMAKERS IN H. M. DOCKYARD.

Yesterday morning the artificers employed in H. M's Dockyard went on strike on account of a new regulation which has just been made, to the effect that the hours of labour shall in future be from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., instead of from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. as heretofore. On the arrival of the Engineer, he explained that the new rules only affect the boilermakers. The other hands then turned to, but the boilermakers refused to do so, very naturally objecting to an increase of two hours to their daily work, without the slightest addition to their pay—and so the matter rests for the present.

A correspondent informs us that large reductions in the working staff of the Dockyard are being talked about, the result being much dissatisfaction among the employés.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

The Secretaries and Treasurers of the European General Hospital Endowment Fund beg to publish the list of the subscriptions from H. M.'s 17th Regiment Native Infantry. By mistake the total amount only was acknowledged.

July 31st.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Colonel J Pogson	20	0	0
Lieut W C F Field	5	0	0
Capt J Tinling	5	0	0
Lieut-Col A G Plomer	15	0	0
Major H Vaughan	10	0	0
F G F H Brown	10	0	0
Subedar Major Cristna Pallam	2	0	0
Subedar Dassoo	1	0	0
Do Babajee Powar	1	0	0
Do Ramdin Ajinhotry	1	0	0
Do Dajee Saloka	1	0	0
Do Govind Mulharee	1	0	0
Do Luxumon Trewarce	1	0	0
Do Mahadoo Sirka	1	0	0
Jemadar Bhicnac Jannal	1	0	0
Do Juttapa	1	0	0
Do Rampursad Misir	1	0	0
Do Dewjee Cudum	1	0	0
Do Solomon Israel	1	0	0
Do Babajee Mania	1	0	0
Do Gondnac Mannac	1	0	0
Havildar Major Moocoond Sarung	1	0	0
do Duswunda Sing	1	0	0
22 Havildars	5	10	0
Rs.	88	10	0

The subscription of Rs. 189-13-0 from Sattara was from the Sattara Church offertory.

FAMILY TROUBLES.

The following is the substance of an information which was laid before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, by S. Woyton Wilzanski some days ago. The parties concerned appeared yesterday before his Worship, when the defendants having been identified, the case was held over until the 2nd proximo. Mr. Eduljee appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Shewshunker for the defendants.

The plaintiff says—I am an engineer in the employ of the Bombay Municipality, and am now in charge of the pumping station at Worlee, where I also reside. I know the defendant, C. Thomson, who is a steam-roller driver, also in the employ of the Bombay Municipality. In the month of December last the said C. Thomson was admitted into my house as a boarder and lodger. On the 25th of April last at about 4 p.m., I returned from my work to my house in Cavel street, where I was then residing, and found the said C. Thomson and my wife Anna Stephens Woyton Wilzanski, to whom I was married in Bombay on the 9th day of October 1874, in a bath room in the house. When they saw me they were startled, and the said C. Thomson rushed out of the room. I severely reprimanded my wife. On the following day, that is on the 26th April, on my return to my house from my day's work, I found the outer door of my house closed from within. I knocked hard for nearly quarter of an hour before the door was opened; when, on entering the house, I found my wife and the said C. Thomson in one room. On the 27th April I changed my residence from Cavel Street to Worlee and prohibited the said C. Thomson from calling at my house. Since then I have been credibly informed and verily believe that from the beginning of May to the 25th of July 1875, the said C. Thomson had on various occasions guilty connection with my wife Anna Stephens Woyton Wilzanski. On Sunday, the 25th of July last, at about 12 o'clock at noon, I, my wife, my mother-in-law, and my brother-in-law were taking tiffin in my house at Worlee, when the said C. Thomson came along with another man named Wilson into the room, and knocked a bottle of brandy which he had brought with him upon the table. I asked the said C. Thomson what he meant. He told me that he had not come to see me but that he had come to see my wife. I rose up from the table to put him and his friend out of the house when they both fell upon me, threw me down violently and assaulted me by giving me sundry kicks and blows. Whilst I was struggling to get free of these two men, my wife and her mother, at the instigation of the said C. Thomson, closed upon me, and my wife getting hold of my beard pulled out a portion of it. The said C. Thomson and his companion then went away, and the following day early in the morning my wife and her mother entered the room where I was sleeping and again assaulted me and then left the house. I have reason to believe that the said C. Thomson has enticed away my wife. I charge the said C. Thomson with adultery, with enticing away my wife, and with assault and trespass, and I also charge my said wife and her mother with assault, and pray that they may be dealt with according to law.

JUST TO HAND, per S. S. Khedive, another consignment of the now very popular Drab Terai Hat. Watson & Co., Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Public Service will be held at the following places during the coming week:—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; Forbes Street, Fort; and at Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-30 p.m.; Thursday, 7-30 p.m.—All persons are cordially invited.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Avoca, Captain I. H. Torbock, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the English Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Brindisi—Mr. Rice and Mr. Unwin.

For Southampton—Mr. Fred. Smythe, Mrs. and Miss Berry and child.

For Aden—Conductor Hardy.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION IN APPEAL UNDER THE REGIMENTAL DEBTS' ACT 1863.

ELIZABETH SARSTEDT, PLAINTIFF AND APPELLANT vs. THE AGRA BANK, DEFENDANTS AND RESPONDENTS.

The case was heard before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley. The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble and Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Le-Warner, appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Farran and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, for the respondents.

The original suit out of which this appeal arose, was filed by Mrs. Elizabeth Sarstedt, as appears from her plaint, in her capacity as administratrix of the estate of her grandfather John Osborne, to recover from the Agra Bank, certain moneys which had been deposited with them by her grandfather during his life time. John Osborne was an Honorary Ensign in the Bombay Army and Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance at Neemuch, where he died on the 11th of December 1868, intestate, leaving as his only representatives and next of kin his widow (the plaintiff's step-mother) and the plaintiff herself. No representation was taken out to the estate till the 6th of June 1873, when letters of administration were granted by the High Court to the plaintiff. The Agra Bank, however, when called upon to do so declined to pay to Mrs. Sarstedt her share as lineal descendant of the moneys deposited in the Bank by John Osborne on the ground that the deposits belonging to him which remained in their hands after his death were paid over to his widow under the instructions of the President of the Committee of Adjustment which assembled on his death under the provisions of 26 and 27 Vic., Cap. 57 (the Regimental Debts' Act 1863.) The case was heard by Sir Charles Sargent who decided it in favour of the Agra Bank.

Mrs. Sarstedt appealed against his Lordship's judgment and the appeal came on for hearing on the 14th instant. On the conclusion of the arguments advanced on both sides his Lordship the Chief Justice delivered the judgment of the Court in the following terms:—This suit is brought by Elizabeth Sarstedt and her husband to recover from the Agra Bank certain moneys which were deposited there by one John Osborne in his lifetime. John Osborne was an Honorary Engsin in the Indian Army and held the appointment of Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance at Neemuch, and in our observations regarding him the facts must be borne in mind that he belonged to Her Majesty's Indian Army as distinguished from Her Majesty's Army at large—a distinction which is taken in the Regimental Debts' Act 1863. Elizabeth Sarstedt is the administratrix of John Osborne who appears to have died intestate. She was his grand-daughter and at the time of his death she would appear to have been a girl and unmarried in school at Byculla. John Osborne had a wife who would appear to have been his second or third wife, but not the mother of this girl's mother. John Osborne's death occurred on the 21st of December 1868. No doubt if the widow had applied for letters of administration to this Court she could have obtained them, but she never seems to have made any such application. Therefore she was not armed with such authority as the ordinary civil law would confer on her to give an acquittance to the Agra Bank for this money. The Bank, however, as a matter of fact, did make over the whole of the money to her on some date subsequent to the 12th of January 1869, and they seek to defend themselves against this claim by saying that they paid the money to her by order of the Committee of Adjustment which assembled on the death of John Osborne under the Regimental Debts Act 1863. The question is whether the Committee of Adjustment had any authority to give such a direction as they did under the circumstances on this occasion. It was not contended that the widow held what is called a preferential claim, or had preferential charges against the estate of John Osborne either to the extent of the money paid her by the Bank or to any other extent, or that he was in any way indebted to her. The report furnished by the committee to Government which has been put in evidence here by the plaintiff states that the preferential charges had been all paid by the widow. I do not know that it is a very material circumstance in this case whether they had been so paid by her or whether they had not, because even if they had been paid by her we fail to perceive the authority in the Act for making over this property to her. My own impression is that, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, we ought to take it that the committee had performed their duty as they stated they had done, and that the preferential charges were paid. What these preferential charges are is stated in the 4th section of the Regimental Debts Act 1863. They are payable in preference to all other debts and liabilities and are—(1.) Expenses of last illness and funeral. (2.) Military debts,—namely, sums due in respect of quarters, mess, band, and other regimental accounts; military clothing, appointments and equipments, not exceeding a sum equal to six months pay of the deceased, and having become due within 18 months before his death; including sums due to any agent or to any paymaster, quarter master, or other officer, on any such account, or on account of any advance made for any such purpose; to which should be added, where the death occurs out of the United Kingdom. (3.) Servants' wages, not exceeding two months' wages to each servant. (4.) Household expenses incurred within a month before the death, or after the last issue of pay to the deceased, whichever is the shorter period. The surplus only, the 5th section states, of the personal property of an officer or soldier dying on service, remaining over after payment of preferential charges, shall be considered personal estate of the deceased, with reference to the calculation of probate duty, or of any other tax or percentage, or for any of the purposes of administration or distribution so that that section is important in this way showing that the surplus means whatever personal property is left remaining over after payment of preferential charges. If, therefore, we take it that the whole of the preferential charges were paid by the widow as we are bound to take it, (we must take the evidence,) the whole of the property remaining in the hands of the committee was surplus. Now, the next section to which it is important to refer is section 7. It says that "immediately on the death of an officer or soldier on service, such committee of officers as may be prescribed by royal warrant, according to the circumstances of different cases, hereinafter called the committee of adjustment, shall secure all such of his effects as, where the death occurs in the United Kingdom, are in camp or quarters: and where the death occurs out of the United Kingdom, are within the station, colony, or command." Now, we are willing to assume for the purposes of this case that this money lying in the Agra Bank in the city of Bombay was "within the command" and was such property as the Committee of Adjustment might have secured under this section. The committee it appears on the 23rd December 1868 wrote to the Military Secretary to Government, Colonel Macdonald, to ascertain whether on the widow paying the preferential charges the property of the deceased John Osborne might be made over to her, and was informed in reply by the Military Secretary to Government that that could be done. Now, we fail to find any authority in the Act for doing what the Military Secretary to Government informed the Committee of Adjustment might be done. We think that the contention that the property in the hands of the committee of adjustment, inasmuch as they had not paid the referential charges, could not be regarded as surplus, is not sustainable. We think that the whole on their hands after the preferential charges were paid by them or the widow or the next of kin, would be surplus, and being surplus must be disposed of as the Act directs. The 10th section states how the surplus is to be disposed of. It is this:—"The committee of adjustment shall according to the circumstances of the case, remit or lodge the surplus aforesaid to or in the hands of such paymaster or other officer or person, at such time or times, in such manner, and together with such accounts, vouchers, reports, and information as may be prescribed by royal warrant." Then we turn to the royal warrant. The clause of the royal warrant applicable to such a case as the present is clause 17 which is as follows:—"Where the death occurs in India, the deceased not being a soldier of Her Majesty's Army—(which was the case here, he was in Her Majesty's Indian Army, the distinction is taken throughout the Act)—the committee of adjustment are to remit the surplus to the Military Secretary to the Government of the Presidency in which the deceased was quartered." Then it may be said that they being so directed by the Royal warrant, if the Military Secretary authorized the payment of this money to the widow that would be a sufficient protection to the Agra Bank for paying her the money in their hands, but the answer to that is that what the Military Secretary has to do is expressly provided by the Act. It is in Section 12. We here find the same term "or other officer or person" as is used in the 10th section. This is what the 12th section says:—"Where the death occurs in India, the deceased not being a soldier of Her Majesty's Army, the following provisions shall take effect:—(1.) The paymaster or other officer (that is the Military Secretary) or person aforesaid shall, as soon as may be after receiving the surplus aforesaid publish such notice (stating the amount of the surplus, and other particulars respecting the deceased and his property) as may be prescribed by royal warrant, together with a notice stating that all claims by creditors against the property of the deceased are to be lodged with such paymaster or other officer or person, who shall retain the surplus for 2 months after the first publication of such gazette notice as aforesaid and shall receive and record all claims lodged with him accordingly. (2.) If claims are so lodged, not exceeding in the whole such absolute amount, or such proportion of the surplus, as may be prescribed by royal warrant, according to the circumstances of different cases, then such paymaster or other officer or person shall, at the expiration of the said 2 months, proceed to discharge the demands of the claimants who have lodged claims with him unless under the special circumstances of the case of the deceased it appears to him inexpedient or unjust to do so: (But nothing of that kind seems to have been done in this case by the Military Secretary.) (3.) In that case, or in case the claims lodged exceed in the whole the absolute amount of the proportion aforesaid, then such paymaster or other officer or person shall, without discharging those claims, or any of them, transfer the surplus aforesaid to the Administrator General for the Presidency. (4). Where such paymaster or other officer or person does not so transfer the surplus, he shall dispose thereof, or of so much thereof as remains after the discharge of any claims, as follows: Where the amount exceeds 100 pounds, he shall pay it over to the representative of the deceased in India, if any; where the amount does not exceed 100 pounds it shall not be necessary for any purpose that representation to the deceased be taken out in India, but if representation is taken out there, such paymaster or other officer or person shall pay the amount over to the representative in India where the amount does not exceed 100 pounds, and representation in India is not taken out, such paymaster or other officer or person shall dispose of the amount, or part thereof, in India, (in such manner as may be prescribed by royal warrant for such cases,) for the benefit of the widow and of the children or other near relatives (if any) of the deceased, or of some of such persons, being in India." Now, it is very clear that the Military Secretary, or Paymaster or other officer where the assets exceed one hundred pounds have no authority to make any payment either to the widow or next of kin unless they are creditors and here the assets did considerably exceed one hundred pounds. They seem to have amounted to about sixteen thousand rupees. There was not that amount in the Bank, but the Bank had upwards of 4,000 rupees belonging to the deceased. Now, we do not find that the Military Secretary has in any respect followed what is stated here. We have no evidence that he published any notice, no evidence that he proceeded to discharge the demands of the claimants, and we have no evidence that he made the moneys over to the Administrator-General; in fact he did not. That would seem to have been his proper course if he had assets in his hands which he had not applied in payment of debts. The very provision that in cases where the assets were less than one hundred pounds payment might be made by the proper authority to the widow or next of kin, is an exclusion of the right to make such payment in any other case, unless they claim as representatives. I now go back to section 8. The argument is that unless the preferential charges are paid immediately on the death by the widow or next of kin and before the Committee of Adjustment have taken any steps under section 7, they will not be bound to retire from the representation, but that does not appear to us to be the true construction of section 8. We think that whenever the preferential charges are paid the intention of section 8 is that the Committee of Adjustment shall not further interfere in relation to the property. Now, the word "further" has been relied upon as referring expressly to section 7, but the word "interfere" is coupled with it, and "interfere" is a word of very wide extent. It would include either a collection of assets or a distribution of assets, either would be an interference, and we think that as soon as the preferential debts had been paid, the Committee of Adjustment must except for the purpose of reporting be regarded as *functus officio*, and that they ought then to have made over whatever property they had, which would come under the denomination of surplus, to the Military Secretary to Government. We have already stated that the Military Secretary is the "other person" pointed out by the Act. There is no authority for him when the assets exceed £100 to pay to the widow or next of kin except upon letters of administration, probate or certificate of administration—some authority in fact which is sufficient. However, it is said that this Act is so very obscure and ambiguous, that inasmuch as the Committee of Adjustment appear to have been acting up to the 13th of March 1869, the date on which they sent in their report, that fact would entitle us to suppose that the committee were authorised to direct the application of the money in the hands of the Agra Bank for such purposes as they mightthink proper, and that if both parties acted *bona fide* (and there was no reason to suppose the contrary) the Bank would be justified in paying the money over by order of the Committee of Adjustment. Now, we do not think that that is a sound argument. We think that the very fact that the letter of the 12th January 1869 was written by the President of the Committee to the Bank was sufficient to warn the Bank that the period had arrived when the civil law stepped in to regulate the case, that the committee in fact had denuded itself of the property of the deceased completely and paid it over to the widow. It is true that they said they did so under the authority of the Military Secretary to Government, but they had nothing left on which they could operate, and the mere fact that their report remained unmade did not leave them an existing body for the purpose of dealing with the assets. Section 22 has been relied upon in protection of the Bank in connection with the order of the Military Secretary. This section is as follows:—"Any property of an officer or soldier dying on service coming, under this Act, to the hands of any paymaster or other officer or person, shall not, by reason of so coming, be deemed assets or effects at the place in which that paymaster or other officer or person is stationed or resides, and it shall not be necessary reason thereof that representation should be taken out in respect of that property for that place. Where under this Act, any such property is to be paid or delivered over to the representative of a deceased officer or soldier or other person entitled to receive the same,—if such payment or delivery is to be made in India then the Military Secretary to the Government of the Presidency in which the deceased was quartered; and if such payment is to be made elsewhere than in India then the Secretary of State for War, or the Secretary of State for India in Council, as the case may be,—may order that such property be transmitted to any other place where the same can be more conveniently paid or delivered over as aforesaid; and the obedience to any such order by any paymaster or other officer or person in whose hands such property is, shall be a sufficient discharge to him, and he shall not be liable in any manner by reason of such property having been in his hands and having been transmitted under any such order." Now, the first thing that strikes one here is that the payment which it contemplates is a payment to the representative of the deceased officer or soldier and there has been no payment on this case to the representative. The representative we find in the Act means any person taking out representation. It means the person armed with probate letters of administration or certificate of administration so that that section cannot possibly protect the Bank even if they came within the words "a person." But we very much doubt whether the Bank does come within these words. A special meaning is given to them. It will be found in the 10th section. It means paymaster, officer or person designated in the royal warrant and the person designated in the royal warrant in this particular case is the Secretary to Government, for receiving assets. But even if the words did cover the Bank (it is unnecessary for us to determine that) the payment referred to is to a representative and the Bank therefore can claim no protection under it. Lastly we come to section 35 which says:—"Every payment or application of money, and every sale or other disposition of property, made by the Secretary of State for War, or by the Secretary of State for India in Council, or by any committee of adjustment, or by any paymaster or other officer or person, in pursuance of this Act, or of any royal warrant for carrying this Act into effect, shall be good and valid as against all persons whomsoever; and every such Secretary of State and every officer belonging to any such committee, and every such paymaster, officer, or person as aforesaid, shall be, by virtue of this Act, absolutely discharged from all liability in respect of the money or other property so paid, applied, or disposed of." Now, it is a payment or application of money in pursuance of the Act which is here spoken of. We are willing, as far as this suit is concerned, to give this section—without saying that that is the true construction to give it—the most laboured construction it can bear, which would be that these words mean any payment, application or act *bona fide*, believed by the party paying it to be in pursuance of the Act albeit really it might not be so. But there can be no *bona fides* where there is carelessness—where there is such carelessness as amounts to positive negligence. Here if the Bank had looked into the Act, they would have seen that neither the Committee of Adjustment nor the Military Secretary to Government had any right to make over these assets exceeding as they did a hundred pounds in value to the widow or next of kin unless they were armed with probate or letters of administration, for the direction is positive as to what is to be done with the assets, and whether the preferential charges were paid or were not paid there is no authority in the Act for the payment over by either the Committee of Adjustment or the Military Secretary to Government of the assets or any portion of them to the widow or next of kin in such a case as the present, unless they filled the character of creditors, preferential creditors, or representatives. This was not the case here, and although the widow might have become the representative if she pleased she did not do so and was not in the position of the executrix in the case of Pemberton *vs.* Chapman which has been cited. The executrix there even though she had not taken out probate had authority under the will. Here the widow was quite differently situated, having no authority whatever, and here the husband had not at that time signified his assent to her taking out administration as in the case cited. For these reasons we think that the decree of the learned Judge must be reversed; and as we think the plaintiff has behaved very moderately here in claiming only two-thirds of the deposit, we think she is entitled to recover two thirds of the sum paid over to the widow with simple interest at 5 per cent. from the date of such payment till payment to the plaintiff.

Mr. Scoble represented to the Court that the Agra Bank had acted with somewhat unnecessary harshness in issuing execution against Mr. Sarstedt and getting him down all the way from Jamalpore to Bombay while an appeal was actually pending, and he thought that having regard to that fact, and to the circumstances of the plaintiffs who occupied a humble position in life, this was a case in which the Court would feel justified in departing from the ordinary practice and allowing the plaintiffs the costs of the suit as well as of the appeal.

The Chief Justice remarked that the Bank seemed very ready to arrest Mrs. Sarstedt's husband, and having regard to all the circumstances of the case and to what had occurred, the plaintiff must have all her costs; the decree would, therefore, be for the plaintiff for Rs. 3,444-15-8 and interest at 5 per cent. on Rs. 3,242-4-10 from 11th February 1869 till judgment with costs of suit and appeal and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. till payment.

Mr. Justice Bayley expressed his entire concurrence in the remarks which had fallen from his Lordship the Chief Justice.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

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EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE WEED AND THE FLOWER.

A Domestic Opera.

Laura.

It's really provoking, you will go on smoking,
The smell's never got out of these curtains of ours,
And the money, good lack, O! you spend in tobacco,
Would buy me such loves, dearest Henry, of flowers.

Henry.

My dear, you are joking, I can't give up smoking.
Without it I should not be able to do;
And as for the flora, you talk of, dear Laura,
Believe me I care for no flower, love, but you.

Laura. It's really provoking;
Henry. My love, you are joking;
Laura and Henry. {You will go on / I can't give up} Smoking;
Both. What is one to do?
Laura. I might have such roses;
Henry. Some folks have fine noses;
Laura and Henry. {And marriage / A husband} supposes
Both. Compliance a due.

Henry.

My child, leave off crying, I meant not denying
One innocent pleasure that sweetly beguiles,
Accept this small cheque, love, and hasten to deck, love,
Your table with flowers and your features with smiles.

Laura.

O Henry, my darling, forgive my slight snarling,
You're really too good to me, Henry, by far;
But now my behaviour shall merit your favour,
Do let your own Laurakins light your cigar.

Both.

In future united we'll live, and delighted
To please one another by words and by deeds,
And often, shall Henry's gift Flowers be requited
By Laura's presenting her darling with Weeds.

—*From "Wit and Humour" Poems, by Shirley Brooks.*

LAW REPORT.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, July 20.

(Present—The Lord Chancellor, Lord Selborne, Sir James Colvile, Sir Barnes Peacock, Sir Montague Smith, and Sir Robert Collier.)

DAMODAR GORDHAN v. DEORAM KANJEE AND OTHERS.

The arguments in this important suit, in which the main question involved is the right of Her Majesty the Queen to cede British territory in India in times of peace without the consent of the Legislature, were resumed at the opening of the Court.

Sir William V. Harcourt, Q. C., Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C., and Mr. E. Macnaghten were counsel for the appellant; Mr. Forsyth, Q.C., and Mr. J. D. Bell for the respondents.

The case was reported in *The Times* of the 14th and 16th inst.

Mr. Forsyth, Q.C., after reviewing the list of cessions of British territory in times of peace since the year 1782, as cited by the learned counsel for the appellant, said he quite admitted that after the Mutiny it was the habit of the Indian Government to make cessions of territory to native rulers as rewards of fidelity; but he contended that the Crown had not the power to cede territory, in respect of which Acts of Parliament had been passed and Courts of Justice had been formed, merely by an exercise of the executive power. Such cessions were, he argued, entirely *ultra-vires*. The Crown had power to cede conquered territory at the close of a war for the purposes of peace, and it could grant it to its allies or to such as had not been its antagonists; but there was no instance of a cession of any territory in respect of which there had been Parliamentary legislation, as in this case. The supreme will of the nation was expressed by Acts of Parliament, and such an expression was above the control of the Crown. When Parliament had given to subjects of the Crown certain rights—such as those attending the administration of justice—those rights could not be terminated by a mere act of the executive power. The power of the Crown might be questioned in certain cases, but the power of an Act of Parliament was undeniable and could not be impugned. He also contended that Parliament having provided for the Indian Courts a certain definite jurisdiction, that jurisdiction could not be curtailed without the consent of the Legislature. No colony could be ceded by the Crown to which Parliament had given a Constitution, for, otherwise, Bombay, New Zealand, or Canada might be lost to us to-morrow by an exercise of such Sovereign power. It would be a poor satisfaction for the ceded people to know that their only remedy was to impeach the Minister who had recommended the cession. He fully admitted that it was expedient a power of cession should exist, and he recognized the difficulty of governing a country like India unless power was given and exercised, under responsible authority, of making exchanges of territory; but still he maintained that no such power was now possessed by the Crown, and that it could only be given by an Act of the Legislature.

Mr. J. D. Bell followed on the same side, contending that, whereas the Crown had no power apart from Parliament to alter the jurisdiction of the High Courts of India, it followed *a fortiori* that it could not, without the consent of the Legislature, transfer any part of the jurisdiction of those courts to a foreign Power.

Sir William Harcourt, in reply, asserted that the only Treaties which depended for their ratification upon the consent of Parliament were those of extradition, commerce, and foreign loans, and none others. The cession of territory was governed by motives of public policy apart from all considerations of war or peace, and he had produced in the course of that case a hundred instances or more in which territory in India had been ceded by the Crown without that right being challenged.

The Lord Chancellor said their Lordships would take time to consider their judgment.

GOODWOOD RACES, Thursday July 29.

THE CUP DAY.

From an early hour this morning it was evident that Sussex meant to keep its great outdoor festival with all due observance. Chichester was astir betimes, and as this is the day of the country people as well as the county gentry, the road to the course was a continuous stream of traffic for some hours. The trains from town, Brighton, Southsea, and the towns on the Sussex seaboard were all crowded to excess, and there was the genuine Goodwood weather—broiling sun and overwhelming dust.

There was plenty of racing, and the visitors who only come on the Cup Day could not complain that they had not enough for their money. Eleven events and a walk-over are almost too much for a great day, when everyone's interest and attention are absorbed by the one race, and that, despite the strong favourite Apology had become, was declared by most good judges to be very open. It was asking Apology to do a great thing, a four-year-old to carry 9st. 3lb. over two miles and a half and to give weight away to horses of her own age as well as three-year-olds. But we had seen her win the St. Leger in a canter, when, no doubt, she was not herself; and if the field behind her were worth anything that was a great performance. Then Kaiser, who ran such a fine race for the Cup last year, when Doncaster beat him by a neck, was here receiving 3lb. and his year from the mare, and that gave him an undeniable chance. Aventuriere, too, the Cesarewitch winner, on whom the Fyfield stable depended instead of Gang Forward, and to whom Apology was giving 10lb., was bound to be very forward if not quite win, and Carnelion, from the way he stuck to Marie Stuart in the Queen's Vase at Ascot, had plenty of supporters. Matthew Dawson declared that Ladylove, carrying the bottom weight of 7st. 4lb., would solve the question if a Blair Athol could stay by giving the Cup to Lord Falmouth. A real good three-year-old had, of course, an immense pull in the weights, and if there was such an animal in the race, it was difficult to see how Apology, or, indeed, any four or five-year-old could win.

There were seven runners, Gang Forward, Bertram, and Lilian being, with Miss Toto, absent. The last, of course, after her inglorious exhibition in the Stakes, had no earthly chance, and, as Kaiser had beaten Lilian in a trial last week, of course Mr. Savile depended on him. It is to be presumed also that the Fyfield stable had found out how much better Aventuriere was then Gang Forward, and there is no doubt they were very fond of her chance. Apology remained very firm in the market, and the money on Kaiser brought him to the position of second favourite. They all looked very well, Ladylove and Apology being, perhaps, the most admired. The latter's action was superb, so was Aventuriere's and Kaiser's, he being evidently as fit as he could be made. Beautiful mare as Ladylove is, there was a fidgety whisk in her tail that did not look like the Cup going to Lord Falmouth. Scamp, with Fordham up, was, of course, backed, for he had been the course, and was an undoubted stayer in certain company. Trent has not grown at all, and is the small horse he always was, and Carnelion did not move as freely as his backers could have wished. The race is soon described. Scamp took up the running, followed by Trent and Aventuriere, and there was no change in this order until, at the distance, Lord Ailesbury's mare headed Scamp, and won, after a good race, by half-a-length, with Trent a bad third. Apology was never in it, and has evidently lost her dash and speed, while Ladylove was last nearly all the way, though that position she resigned to the favourite at the finish. The time as taken by one of Dent's chronographs was 5 min. 11 1-5th secs.

A more crowded Cup Day or one more favoured by the weather has rarely been seen. Of course, the Royal visitors were again present, and the Prince Imperial, who was attended by Count Clary, came over from Aldershot.

The Goodwood Cup, value 300 sovs., added to a sub. of 20 sovs. each, h. ft. Two miles and a half. 24 subs.

Lord Ailesbury's Aventuriere, by Aventuriere—Cantine, 4 yrs, 8st. 7lb. (T. Chaloner)	1
Sir J. D. Astley's Scamp, 4 yrs, 8st. 10lb. (Fordham)	2
Mr. W. R. Marshall's Trent, 4 yrs, 8st. 10lb. (T. Cannon)	3
Sir. A. de Rothschild's Carnelion, 3 yrs, 7st. 4lb. (Morbey)	4
Lord Falmouth's Ladylove, 3 yrs, 7st. 4 lb. (F. Archer)	5
Mr. H. Savile's Kaiser, 5 yrs, 9st (Goater)	6
Mr. Seabrook's Apology, 4 yrs, 9st. 3lb (J. Osborne)	7

Betting 7 to 4 agst Apology, 4 to 1 agst Kaiser, 9 to 2 agst Carnelion, 8 to 1 agst Aventuriere, 10 to 1 agst Scamp, and 20 to 1 agst Ladylove.

Trent was the first to show the way, followed by Scamp and Carnelion, to whom succeeded Aventuriere and Apology side by side, with Kaiser and Ladylove in the rear. They proceeded in these positions along the straight; but on making the bend out of the course, Scamp rushed to the front, and went on with a lead of a couple of lengths, Trent going on second with Aventuriere third, and to these succeeded Carnelion and Apology, with Kaiser and Ladylove still in the rear. On reappearing in sight, Trent and Scamp were seen side by side racing for the lead clear of Lord Ailesbury's mare and Carnelion, with Apology and Kaiser drawing forward; and as they made the bend for home the leaders took close order and ran in company into the Dip. Here Scamp again gave way to Trent, who held a slight lead into the rails, where he was beaten, leaving Sir John's colt once more in front; but on nearing the distance, Aventuriere came up on the inside, and, getting the best of the final struggle, won a fine race by half a length from Scamp. Trent finished a bad third, with the others pulling up as placed. Time by Dent's chronometer, 5 min. 11 1-5 sec.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS SYMPATHISING WITH MR. PLIMSOLL.

An open-air demonstration, to express sympathy with Mr. Plimsoll, took place last evening outside the gates of the East India Docks. Long before the time of meeting a crowd began to collect, until at about eight o'clock not fewer than 10,000 persons must have been present, amongst whom were many seafaring men. Mr. T. C. Potto presided. Letters of regret from Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Samuda, the borough members, were read, both of them expressing an earnest desire to see some measure passed this session dealing with the question, and regretting their inability to be present. Mr. Potto, in proceeding to business, alluded to what was being done in that district to strengthen the hands of Mr. Plimsoll. On the previous day a numerously-signed letter had been sent him, expressing their sense of the good he had already done, whilst the shipwrights, a body of men by no means affluent, had voted him 100*l.* towards the expenses he had incurred.—Mr. C. Bradlaugh then moved the following resolution :—"That this meeting desires to testify it deep admiration of, and sympathy with, Mr. Plimsoll, for his brave protest in the House of Commons on behalf of the merchant sailors, and while admitting that in strictness his expressions regarding 'ship-knackers' was unparliamentary, they would ask him, before withdrawing it, to learn from the Speaker what is the parliamentary expression by which to designate men who insure rotten vessels above their value, intending that they should go to the bottom."—He advised the meeting to go down in parties of five or six to Palace-yard, and let Mr. Disraeli understand that the existing state of things would not be allowed any longer. They had been told that the government had not had time to pass their bill on this subject. It would take about four nights to do so, which would be just four days less holiday for the members.—Mr. Mackie, a joiner, seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mrs. Besant. This lady apologised for the position in which she found herself on the top of a waggon addressing a large body of men. She thought, however, that the question above all others was a woman's question. Mr. Plimsoll's action on the previous Thursday would not affect men only. During the coming winter it would, in addition to saving the lives of many men who would have gone to the bottom of the sea, also save many women from being widows, and many children from orphanhood. The bill was by no means confined to the welfare of men, but it also deeply affected the lives and happiness of thousands of women and children. In the name of the women of England she asked the meeting to press forward the bill, and to say that the country would not allow the lives of the sailors to be sacrificed. —On the resolution being put, it was carried amidst loud cheering ; and the chairman having undertaken to forward a copy of it to Mr. Plimsoll, the proceedings, which had been very orderly throughout, terminated.

A large meeting—numbering nearly 6,000 persons—took place, last night, on Clerkenwell green, to show sympathy with Mr. Plimsoll, "for his manly advocacy of the oppressed." The chair was occupied by Mr. M'Giffin, who, in opening the proceedings, strongly censured the conduct of the government in not proceeding with their measure. A resolution recorded the sympathy of the meeting with, and appreciation of, the noble and disinterested services of Mr. Plimsoll, on behalf of our brave seamen, and expressed unqualified indignation with those men whose avarice induced them to regard with indifference the wholesale destruction of human life.—The Rev. Mr. Holderness, in supporting it, said he spoke as an old sailor, having been seamen's chaplain for seven years. He knew full well that ships were sent out in an unfit condition, and numbers of disasters might be avoided with the display of a little care. He advocated the principle of ships sailing in parties of half a dozen, as it was almost impossible for the whole of them to be lost.—Another resolution was passed to the effect that the conduct of the government in reference to the Merchant Shipping Bill was deserving of the severest condemnation on the part of the country.

The annual meeting of the Merchant Shipping Company took place yesterday in the Cannon-street Hotel, Mr. S. F. Somes in the chair. After the adoption of the report and the disposal of the formal business of the meeting a shareholder said that their business and the business of every legitimate shipowner would be largely increased by the passing of the Merchant Shipping Bill, which would throw out of the trade the hundreds of ships unfitted for sea and which had no right to be sent to sea. He as well as those present would feel it a real misfortune if the government did not press their measure through this year. The speaker's remarks were received with great applause from those present, among whom were some of the largest shipowners in London.

An open-air meeting was held at Liverpool last night to express sympathy with Mr. Plimsoll. About 4,000 people were present, and the proceedings were orderly throughout. A resolution of sympathy with and confidence in Mr. Plimsoll was enthusiastically adopted, and a second resolution to the effect that the government had acted most inconsiderately and heartlessly in withdrawing the Merchant Shipping Bill, and trusting that parliament would not be prorogued until further powers were entrusted to the Board of Trade to lessen the loss of life among our merchant seamen, was also carried unanimously.

A meeting was held in the Birmingham Town Hall last night to express sympathy with Mr. Plimsoll in his noble efforts on behalf of the seamen, and to consider the action of the government with regard to the Merchant Shipping Bill. The hall was crowded in every part. The Mayor, Mr. Chamberlain, occupied the chair. The following resolution was passed—"That this meeting, believing that Mr. Plimsoll deserves the thanks of the nation for his noble efforts on behalf of the British seaman, and to cordial sympathises with him in the pain he has suffered from the shameful withdrawal of the government bill." A second resolution was agreed to condemning the conduct of the government, in refusing to proceed with legislation that they admitted to be necessary for the protection of English sailors, as disgraceful to themselves and injurious to the country, and hoping that Mr. Plimsoll in taking up the duty which had been deserted by the government would succeed in passing the bill which he had introduced into parliament. Mr. Timmins seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. It was further resolved that a petition should be presented in support of Mr. Plimsoll's bill, signed by the chairman and forwarded to Mr. Bright for presentation to the House of Commons, and that the borough members be requested to support its prayer.

A public meeting was held last evening in the theatre of the Mechanics' Institute, Bradford, to express sympathy with Mr. Plimsoll, and to protest against the withdrawal of the Merchant Shipping Bill. The theatre was well filled, and the warmest enthusiasm manifested throughout. Mr. Robert Kell, J. P., was called to the chair, and was supported by gentlemen of all political parties. The two following resolutions were carried with enthusiasm:—'That this meeting deeply regrets the withdrawal by the government of the Merchant Shipping Bill, and trusts that the House of Commons will still insist upon some measure being passed this session to remedy the frightful evils which now exist." "That this meeting warmly sympathises with Mr. Plimsoll in his honest indignation that the lives of our sailors should be held so cheaply by those whose great duty it should be to protect them, and trusts he will receive from the country every support in his efforts to bring about a satisfactory state of the law." A third resolution was also adopted to the effect that a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the Prime Minister, to Mr. Plimsoll, M. P., and to the members for this borough and the Northern Division of the West Riding.

A public meeting was held at Sheffield last night to consider the conduct of the government in regard to the Merchant Shipping Bill, Mr. H. J. Wilson presided, and elicited great cheering by declaring his conviction that Mr. Plimsoll's conduct was not only pardonable, but entirely justifiable and timely. A resolution was passed condemning the conduct of Her Majesty's ministers in abandoning the Merchant Shipping Bill in favour of the Agricultural Holdings Bill as deliberate indifference to human life in comparison to property, and urgently requesting the government to reconsider its decision and proceed with a temporary bill to ensure protection to life at sea. Another resolution tendered to Mr. Plimsoll the thanks of the meeting for such an honest protest against the further sacrifice of human life, and begged of him, whatever the issue, to take courage in his noble work. The meeting also urgently requested the borough and country members to support Mr. Plimsoll in his noble efforts on behalf of our seamen.

A mass meeting was held in Leicester market-place last night in support of Mr. Plimsoll. About 2,000 persons were present. A resolution was passed expressing the deep regret of the meeting that the government should have withdrawn one of the most important measures before the House of Commons this session, namely, the Merchant Shipping Bill, and protesting against the indifference shown by her Majesty's ministers towards a class who need so much the assistance of the legislature as the British seamen. Mr. Plimsoll was also urged to persevere in his noble crusade until justice was done.—Similar resolutions were passed at meetings held in the great market place, Nottingham at Boston, and at Exeter.—*Standard* July 29.

SEVENTEEN YEARS AMONG SAVAGES.

(*Weekly Scotsman.*)

A few weeks ago the fact was recorded in the *Scotsman* that a man named Narcisse Peltier had been left at Night Island, off the north-east coast of Queensland, seventeen years ago, by the crew of the St. Paul, a Bordeaux vessel, of which he had been cabin boy, and which had been wrecked on Roussal Island in the Louisade Archipelago, while conveying a number of Chinese coolies to Queensland. A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Keppel Bay, sends some interesting particulars about this "white savage." After describing the circumstances under which he was rescued from Night Island, and giving the particulars supplied by Narcisse himself as to his desertion by his compatriots seventeen years ago, the writer says :—

The John Bell brought her prize to Somerset, the settlement at Cape York, where he was clothed and cared for by the resident magistrate, Mr. Aplin. For some days after his arrival he sat the greater part of the day perched on the rail fence of a paddock "like a bird," as an eye-witness describes it, gazing quick, eager, suspicious glances around him on every side and at every object which came within his view, rarely speaking, and apparently unable to remember more than a few words of his own language, although he said enough to show that he was a Frenchman, and wrote down on paper, in a stiff, upright French hand, his own name and a few almost unintelligible sentences, which were subsequently found to contain a short account of his history. On the return to Cape York of Lieutenant Connor, R. N., who speaks French fluently, a good deal more was extracted from the savage, and it appeared that his name was Narcisse Pierre Peltier, or Pelletier, son of Martin Peltier, shoemaker at St Gille's Department of Vendee, France.

Narcisse is a short, thick-set, active man. His skin is of a bright red colour, and glazed upon the surface by continued exposure to the sun. He is clean in his person, and says that the blacks among whom he has lived are so also—a statement apparently confirmed by the disgust he expressed for the Chinese on board the Brisbane, whom he styled dirty pigs (" *des sales cochons.*) Across his chest are two horizontal lines of raised flesh, about the thickness of an ordinary lead pencil. The upper one extends from nipple to nipple, the other, rather shorter, is about an inch lower. Above each breast are four short horizontal scars, one above the other, and on the upper part of his right arm a sort of grotesque fish has been scored, consisting of four vertical cuts enclosed in one passing all round them. These cuts were made with pieces of broken bottles obtained from ships, and the lips of the cut raised by continually pinching them up. No earth or other foreign matter had been introduced into the cut. These scars, he states, are made simply for ornament, and he is proud of them, or was so a short time since. The lobe of his right ear has been pierced, and the flesh itself considerably drawn down, apparently between two and three inches. When found he wore a piece of wood in this aperture about half an inch in diameter and four inches long. This ornament he gave to one of the sailors of the schooner which brought him to Somerset. When speaking of the size to which the ear had been drawn down, he mentioned, with evident admiration, some men of his tribe who had trained the lobe of the ear down of nearly down to theshoulder. After having been on board the Brisbane a day or two, however, he came to the conclusion that the best thing he could do would be to have the lower part of his ear cut off, as not being "the right thing in civilised society. His nose is also pierced, and he was accustomed to wear in it a piece of white shell, probably that of the pearl oyster. When first found by the blacks he says he was very unhappy, often thought of his father, mother, and brothers, and longed to get away. In the course of time the recollection of them became less vivid and less painful, and he ultimately completely identified himself with the tribe. When first recaptured he could hardly recall a word of French, and the rapidity with which he has recovered it is remarkable. Even when he came on board the Brisbane a week ago his knowledge of his own language was very limited, and it was curious to see the manner in which a word or its meaning would suddenly recur to his recollection. He now speaks French fluently, and in proportion as it returns to him he forgets the language of his tribe, of which, however, about 100 words have been collected from him and taken down by Lieutenant Ottley, R. E. What is very much more remarkable, however, than his recovery of his mother tongue is the fact that he has not lost the powers of reading and writing after a disuse of 17 years, during which he of course never saw a book, and, as he says, never wrote a line ; nor, indeed, did the blacks know that he possessed the power to do so. Very probably he did not know it himself. After two or three weeks' residence at Somerset, however, he wrote, as has already been mentioned, a few almost unintelligible lines. Before coming on board the Brisbane he had very much improved in intelligence, and pronounced correctly the names he saw written up on the boats and elsewhere about the ship. His progress since has been most rapid. He now spends a good deal every day in reading, though whether he understands all that he reads may possible be doubted. He displays considerable intelligence, but at the same time a childish dependence and inclination to others. That anything is done by *les autres* is sufficient to induce him to attempt it himself. He is generally good humoured, though, with occasional fits of apparently causeless sulkiness ; he frequently coughs violently, and his habits of crouching about here and there are still those of a savage. He can count in French up to 100 having, however, at the first attempt stuck at 80, passing from 70 to 100 (" *soixant dix neuf*—cent") blocks, he says he has no name for the different numbers, and can only count by signs up to ten, signified by touching differents parts of the body. He is very bitter against the captain of the St. Paul for deserting him but at the same time appears to be afraid of him. He speaks with kindness of his family, which he distinctly remembers, but always maintains that they must all even including his younger brothers be now dead it would appear as if, having no measure of the time he has passed with the savages, the past appears to him at so vast a distance as to have given him the impression that he is extremely old, although in fact barely thirty. He says he wished to remain with the blacks, and, although he acquiesced in his removal, he is evidently by no means as yet either happy or satisfied.

The name of the tribe with which he has lived is Macadams. They have no kings, chiefs, or leading men among them, all the males being equal. The men, he says, are strong, but observes with pride that he himself is very strong—much stronger than the blacks. On the other hand, though he says he is a good swimmer and diver, he acknowledges that in the water the blacks far surpass him. The tribe subsists chiefly on fish, turtle, turtles' eggs, alligators eggs, and roots and fruits. Sometimes they hunt animals, but apparently not often. The occupation of the men is fishing, that of the women to gather roots, and sometimes also they get honey. They have no knowledge of nets, lines, or hooks. The larger fish are harpooned from canoes, the smaller speared with a three-pronged spear. The canoes are cut out of trees with knives formed of hoop iron obtained from barrels washed up from wrecks. Of this hoop iron also the heads of their spears and harpoons are made. Narcisse says he has himself constructed two canoes, which he has left behind him.

The women appear to be more numerous than the men, every man having from two to five women in his suite, their position is a low one, as appears from the fact that although there are separate names for "man," "brother," and "son," there is only one word—"beychenumma "—for "women," "sister," and "daughter." The terms "husband" and "wife" are of course un-known, as are the ideas which they imply. The relations of the sexes are strictly animal "and, might is right." The men, he says, not unfrequently fight with spears for the possession of a woman, while the women fight among themselves about a man, their weapons being heavy staves with which they beat one another about the head till the blood flows. These quarrels probably arise when a decided preference is shown to one woman over another by their lord. The men have no clothing whatever, not even opossum rugs or other covering at night ; the women wear a fringe of cords extending from the waist to half way down the thigh. They have no houses or huts, but when it rains they put up some temporary shelter of branches of trees or bark He maintains, however, that they never feel cold because they always have fires. On board he feels the cold bitterly and dislikes the wind. Like all savages he can make fire by rubbing together two pieces of wood. He describes the tribe he has been attached to as very peaceable, and says that he has never seen one of its number killed by another member of the tribe. Battles, however, sometimes occur between two tribes. He describes one in which he took a part. A tribe named the Ebaus had killed some of the Macadamas, upon which the latter retaliated by surprising the Ebaus when asleep one rainy night and killing a large number. Two were speared by Narcisse himself.

The blacks have no knowledge of any Superior Being, and no form of religion of any kind whatever. The dead are tied up with cords after the fashion of a bundle of sticks, and exposed to the action of the sun either in the forks of trees or on a rough scaffold. He describes the treatment he has received from the tribes as having been uniformly kind, and he thinks they would treat any white man well. They are not afraid, he says, of white men, but of white men's guns. They are not cannibals, nor does he think that any of the tribes of that religion are so. He states that he has heard that in his tribe there was an old white man who had lived among them for many years, and was at last drowned while out fishing. He does not recollect having seen this man himself, and is not sure when his death occurred.

A NEW FIBRE.

(*The Times.*)

Our readers may have noticed a recent announcement by which the Government of India invite a competitive trial of machinery for the preparation of the rhea plant and offer assistance to applicants who may wish to compete. To a country like Great Britain, whose prosperity is owing so largely to her textile fabrics, the introduction of a new fibre must prove a matter of deep interest ; still more so when there is a prospect of our own territories rendering us less dependent on foreign produce, which may be affected by parties and politics over which we have no control. In 1854 the Crimean War, by cutting off the supply of flax from Russia, compelled us to look to India for a substitute in jute ; and so, also, in 1861 the blockade of the Southern ports drove us to India for cotton, to neutralize the destruction of the American trade. And it is to India that we now turn for the new material, which promises largely to supplement the foreign staples on which we now depend.

The rhea, *Bochmeria nivea*, has long been known as affording a fibre of exceptional strength. So long ago as 1803 Dr. Roxburgh gave it the name of *Urtica tenacissima*, on account of its exceeding in strength all fibres he had previously examined. It is grown in various districts of India, and it is from this plant that the celebrated Chinese grass cloth is manufactured. Dr. Roxburgh's opinion of its remarkable strength was fully confirmed on experiment. Tested against the Russian hemp used in the Royal Navy, the advantage in favour of rheea was as three to one. Several specimens were exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, where they attracted much attention. The chief impediment to its extensive introduction is the high price of the raw material consequent on the difficulties attending its preparation. With the view of overcoming this obstacle, the Government of India in 1869 determined to offer a prize for the best machine for separating the fibre from the stems. As it was supposed that what was obtained from dry stems would be inferior in strength and gloss, it was held necessary that the experiments should be carried on in India, where only cooli green stems be obtained. A prize of £5,000 was offered for the best machine, it being a condition that the cost of preparation should not exceed £15 per ton, and that the fibre produced should be worth at least £50 per ton in the English market. As at that time China grass was selling at prices ranging up to £80 per ton, this seemed a sufficiently moderate stipulation. But the demand has greatly fallen off since then, and China grass is now hardly saleable at £40, and Indian rhees at £30 or even less per ton. For various reasons the trial was postponed from time to time, and was finally fixed to be made at Saharunpoor in August, 1872. Dr. Jameson arranged for the supply of sufficient green stems to the rival inventors, of whom 32 announced their intention of competing. The trial, however, proved disappointing. Only one machine was eventually forthcoming, and this one failed to fulfil the conditions of the contest. The cost of production exceeded the limit of £15 per ton, and the fibre produced proved worth not more than £24, and this, moreover, was suitable only for cordage. In consideration, however, of the machine possessing many merits, a reward was awarded with a minor sum of £1,000.

The reason of this failure was obvious. In the first place, the expense and the trouble of sending machines, with competent workmen, to India evidently deterred inventors from undertaking the risk notwithstanding the offer of a large reward ; and, in the second place, the conditions of the problem to be solved placed intending competitors in a state of uncertainty. They were required to construct machinery for operating on the green stems, while it was impossible for them to obtain green stems upon which to experiment.

The first difficulty made it clear that future trials must be held in England ; and the second naturally suggested two questions,—Is there sufficient ground for the opinion that dry stems cannot be utilised ? and is it impossible to obtain the green stems in England ? With regard to the first, it seems to have been too hastily concluded that the fibre of the dried stems would be deficient in strength and lustre ; and, when it is considered with what comparative facility these may be procured, it is evident that a slight inferiority in quality might be more than compensated by the greater convenience of obtaining the material. All existing machinery for flax and hemp is adapted to the dry stems, and it is much easier to work on them than on the plant in its green state. The question has not yet been solved ; but there is strong reason for supposing that the skill of modern inventors will prove that the objections to the dry stems have been over-rated. With regard to the second question, the rhea plant, under the name of Ramie is grown in the South of France, and it has been found that, with proper precautions it can be brought to England in good condition, while the specimens grown at Sheffield say, which the Duke of Wellington placed at the disposal of the Indian Government, have proved of great value in showing the character of the plant in its perfectly fresh state. We understand that the Indian Government is giving great attention to the development of the rhea industry, and we propose to point out the advantage that it offers and the difficulties which at present bar its progress.

In strength rhea is very superior to either flax or hemp. In another particular it excels almost all known fibres—namely, the power of resistance to the influence of moisture, by which many fibres are most injuriously affected. Notwithstanding their great strength, the fibres of rhea are as fine as those of flax, while they possess a silky lustre, with which flax can in no way compare. Indeed, in gloss and fineness rhea resembles silk, while in its remarkably hairy nature it approaches the character of wool. It thus holds an intermediate position between the animal and vegetable fibres, and may be expected to become an efficient substitute for flax, and to prove superior in almost every respect to hemp. The present high price of rhees prevents its competing economically with cotton, and for this same reason, it can vie only with the finest description of flax ; but, were the difficulty of manipulation overcome, these ; prohibitory prices would disappear. It is as a substitute for the long-stapled wools that it has hitherto proved most successful. The hairy nature of the fibre closely assimilates it to this material, the costliness of which does not forbid competition, as in the case of the substances previously mentioned. It can, moreover, be worked without difficulty on worsted machinery, in combination with cotton, with or without the admixture of wool. It is especially adapted to the manufacture of carpets, hangings, &c., and the noils when mixed with rough kinds of wool are suitable for blankets. From this standing that the advantage in price appears in favour of hemp, rhees possesses a compensative superiority in its strength and power of resisting water. It is the greater lightness in Manilla hemp which has rendered that material so much more valuable than common hemp for ship's rigging and ropes, and for the same reason, notwithstanding its greater cost, rhees may prove far preferable both to hemp for cordage and to flax for sailcloth. It is hoped, also, that rhees may prove useful in the manufacture of paper, many materials though known themselves of very inferior quality proving efficient when mixed with a portion of this fibre.

With regard to the obstacles which interfere with the extensive introduction of rhees, the chief difficulty which has to be contended with in preparing the fibre is caused by the presence of a resinous substance to which the term "extractive matter" is applied. This is not peculiar to rhees. In hemp it is found to the extent of 25 per cent. by weight, in flax to about 5 per cent., while in rhees there is a still greater proportionate quantity. This gum rapidly coagulates on exposure to the air, and in that state is insoluble in water, so that if not removed immediately on the fibre being separated from the stems it becomes thickened, binds the threads together, and renders them useless for any purpose. This extractive matter is destroyed by the fermentation which sets in during the process of retting, and in this way it is removed in the case of hemp and flax. But retting, if carried to excess, injures the fibre, and the more succulent the plant the more difficult it is to control the process of fermentation. Hemp contains 45 to 60 per cent. of moisture and flax 50 to 75 per cent. Hence the process of retting is a more delicate operation in the case of flax than it is that of hemp. From rhees containing the large amount of 75 to 83 per cent. the process of retting has been generally thought inapplicable to rhees. The produce of a rhees crop is very unequal. Woody sticks and succulent stems are mixed together, and on the same plant the upper part is tender while the lower is hard and woody. From the superabundance of moisture the fermentation caused by retting is rapid and energetic, and in the more tender parts the fibre is destroyed before the extractive matter in the more woody parts has been sufficiently acted on. It is only by scraping that the fibre can be removed from the bark, to which they are strongly attached by this gum.

This scraping action, which it is most difficult to produce effectively by means of machinery, is the main impediment which machines for operating on the green stems have failed to overcome. There is reason to believe, however, that the difficulties of the retting process are not insuperable. Where the rhees stems dried before retting as is done in the case of hemp and flax, the operation would probably be found more manageable. Patents, moreover, have been taken out for various modes of destroying the gum by chymical means, by one of which the stems are, in fact, retted in warm water containing a small proportion of alkaline sulphurets.

It would seem, then, that with regard to the operation on the green stems the two chief difficulties are in a fair way to be overcome. The costly and tedious process of hand-scraping to remove the extractive matter is likely to be superseded ; and designers of machines are no longer left to work by guess-work, during the uncertain possibility of bringing the plants in a fresh state to England.

To develope this industry fully it will be necessary to encourage the cultivation of the plant in India, the climate of which is admirably adapted for its growth ; and at the same time to discover means for overcoming the difficulties of the preparation and manipulation of the fibre. Its advantages are the wide range of purposes for which it is suited, possessing as it does to a greater or less extent the various characteristics of most of our most useful staples ; its ability to take a place either in combination with, or as a substitute for cotton, flax, hemp, wool, or silk ; its capability of affording a valuable material for paper-making, and its applicability to many minor uses. With all these advantages, it can hardly fail eventually to command a high position in the market. It is necessary, however, to remember that there are many different qualities of rheea. If the demand be confined to the choicer class, the trade will necessarily be limited ; but if manufacturers will direct their attention to the many and various purposes to which this fibre can successfully be applied, and if inventors will at the same time devote their skill to overcoming the difficulties of preparation, a great future lies before it.

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